





and reckless time of his utterances. He said they do not reflect the personal views of President Harding and his advisers, and I am confident they do not properly represent the sentiments of vast proportions of the American people, no matter how we may differ in our personal opinions as to the League issue. It was unfortunate that Colonel Harvey found it necessary to indulge in such on the Wilson Administration. I had thought he would have at least comforted himself in a manner fitting to the dignified and important position he has been called upon to occupy as the official representative of the American Government at the Court of St. James.

Senator Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi: Harvey's utterances justified all that has been said about the narrow provincialism and partisanship of the Harvey viewpoint. His nonsensical ranting simply provided further proof of the bitter, bigoted malignancy against former President Wilson that has been known to carry in his breast. It affords another illustration of his well-known unfitness for so high and important a post as that of Ambassador at London. Neither those who supported or opposed the President's desire to send a man of Colonel Harvey's "small town" qualifications, need feel surprised at the spectacle he not only made of himself but the humiliation to which he subjected the American people in the eyes of the British public.

Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana: "There is not anything in the Harvey speech that reflects anything new. Everybody who has been willing to accept a fact has known for months, if he can understand English, that the United States cannot be driven or cajoled into membership into the League of Nations. I think the developments of every day that passed justify the wisdom of that determination. That the United States is going to do all that it can, either properly or consistently, to help in the readjustment of the world's affairs is evident by what has been done in instructing Mr. Harvey to sit as the representative of the President with the Supreme Council, and by what has been done in giving us unofficial representation on other agencies engaged in the economic rehabilitation of Europe. We are to aid it if we can, where we can, without meddling. I think it is a reassertion of policy previously announced by the President himself and which I think will be accepted by the American people as sound in principle and application."

#### American Cooperation

Colonel Harvey Announces He Is to Serve on the Supreme Council  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday).—After referring to Anglo-American relations, at the Pilgrims Society banquet, Col. George Harvey, the new American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, said what better evidence could be desired of the United States' Government's disposition to make good its pledge of hearty cooperation in all ways than by the designation of representatives to serve on the Supreme Council, the Council of Ambassadors and the Reparations Commission.

"In conformity with this general declaration," he said, "I am able to announce that this day I was authorized and directed by my government, in the event of a meeting of the Supreme Council being held to consider the Silesian proposition, to represent in that meeting the President of the United States."

Referring to the League of Nations, Colonel Harvey said there seemed to linger with many here the impression that in some way or another America would yet be beguiled into the League of Nations. This notion was utterly absurd. The present American Government would not have anything to do with the League.

"My government," said Colonel Harvey, "would not dream of criticizing, much less of objecting to the League, as now constituted of other nations. I only wish to dispose definitely of this strangely prevalent and utterly baseless supposition respecting the attitude of the United States."

LONDON, England (Thursday).—(By The Associated Press).—"My country stands ready to work with yours," declared Colonel Harvey, at the Pilgrims Society banquet this evening, "because, first, it is to our own interest to do so; secondly, because it is to the advantage of both. We do not regret being called idealists, even as sometimes happens, by those whose antipathy toward us is so strong that they are ready to extol our altruism as transparently material. But we have come to realize in the past few years that ideals too often dissolve into illusions, and illusions we have found to be both dangerous and profitable."

"We deceive ourselves occasionally. Even to this day, at rare intervals, an ebullient sophomoric seeks applause by shouting that 'we won the war.' Far more prevalent until recently was the impression that we went to war to rescue humanity from all kinds of menacing perils."

"Not a few remain convinced that we sent our young men across to save this Kingdom, France and Italy. That is not the fact. We sent them solely to save the United States of America, and most reluctantly and largely at that."

"We were not too proud to fight, whatever that may mean. We were afraid not to fight. That is the real truth of the matter. So we came along toward the end and helped you and your allies shorten the war. That is all we did and that is all we claim to have done."

Discussing what he called the "sentimental, perfidious present," he said: "Conflict Not Impossible"

"For years I have heard it proclaimed that war between Great Britain and America had ceased to be con-

ceivable. Never have I known the declaration to be denied general approval. Yet it is clear that what is alleged to be a fact is no more than an assumption. No assumption of an armed conflict is unreasonable. Any day may witness a renewal of the Wars of the Roses, any day the clash of the blue and the gray in the swamps of Virginia."

"But so unlikely are such happenings that the suggestion, even though it is made, would evoke no more than a farious smile. But it is one thing to stand constantly upon an absurd notion, and another thing never to think of it at all."

"Now the question arises, have not our countries reached a point with respect to the remotest possibility of a conflict that justifies our forgetting it as completely as the battles of Bosworth Field and Appomattox have faded from our recollection?"

#### Realities Need Facing

"Such, I am happy to report faithfully in the teeth of all the mischief makers and scandal mongers of both nations, has become the settled conviction of our people, and I hope, and doubt not, of yours."

"We will get nowhere until we abruptly put aside academic discussion of theoretical proposals and manfully face, without mincing or wincing, the actual realities. We must realize the time has come to practice what we have been preaching and demonstrate our fidelity by our acts."

"That is the business primarily of governments and officials charged with public responsibilities. Very good. Our government, solid as all its branches in support of its leader, is both willing and ready."

"Because the President has exemplified his avowal of obligation, it must not be inferred that he proposes to become an international mediator," continued the ambassador. "He would be the last to intervene or be drawn into any matter of no concern to his own country, but also no one realizes more clearly than he that the United States is of necessity deeply interested in proper economic adjustments and the just settlement of matters of world-wide importance under discussion and desires helpfully to cooperate."

#### Friendship Welcomed

British Newspapers Commend New Ambassador's Speech

LONDON, England (Friday).—Newspapers of this city featured this morning the address by Col. George Harvey. Only two or three commented editorially upon the Ambassador's speech, apparently because of the late hour at which Mr. Harvey spoke. These journals cordially welcomed the Ambassador's expressions of friendship and his frankness, and commended his address in general. The Daily News, however, declared itself perplexed by America's repudiation of the League of Nations, that newspaper having been a wholehearted champion of the League.

It inferred from Mr. Harvey's address that the United States actually agrees with the objects of the League, but exclaimed: "Yet the United States will have nothing to do with the great organization ever created for the fulfillment of the League's high purposes, and this is not because America disapproves of any one of the objects of the League, but because her policy at the last election gave a decisive vote against the party of one of the League's chief founders. Is it policy or politics? If the latter, is it domestic politics, or international?"

The Daily Chronicle remarked: "Nobody here has any desire to prescribe the channels in which America's good will may flow, and just as we gave Mr. Wilson straightforward cooperation in founding the League, so we will cooperate in the same spirit with Mr. Harding outside the League."

#### Speech Welcomed

The Daily Express welcomed especially the Ambassador's pronouncement on the League of Nations, which it described as "the end of an expensive sham. The League as an instrument of practical idealism," the newspaper added, "is dead, and it is best to wind up its affairs with as little cost as may be." The paper declared it saw in American cooperation the only hope for Europe's regeneration, remarking: "There is new hope for old, war-battered Europe in the help of a younger soul. The League of Nations has found a firmer substitute."

The Times says that the allied nations will wish to meet America more than half way, now that Colonel Harvey, like the President, has made it clear that American action will be inspired by the desire "helpfully to cooperate."

Concerning Colonel Harvey's statement on the League, The Times says: "That, at least, is clear. We know where we stand. The League has its own sphere of usefulness, and, in working within it, we believe it will not estrange American feeling or lessen American respect for its endeavors. We hold that partisans of the League among the allied nations should welcome unreservedly the precise and practical American cooperation now offered."

The Times says the most significant passage in the Ambassador's speech was the announcement that the Ambassador would represent President Harding in the Supreme Council in the discussion of Silesia.

"This decision," says The Times, "will be hailed with profound satisfaction, and the fact that the American representative will be the Ambassador who frankly states 'we will get nowhere until we abruptly put aside academic discussion of theoretical proposals, and manfully face without mincing or wincing, the actual realities' is of the happiest augury for the work he may be called upon to do."

#### "Not So Discouraging"

The Manchester Guardian, which is a staunch upholder of the League of Nations, says: "Colonel Harvey's characteristically vigorous repudiation of

the League is not so discouraging as it looks. We have heard that even President Harding favors an association of nations. If we cannot gain the goal in one leap we must proceed little by little. The League must continue its labors until it becomes so effective as a recognized instrument for good that no great power will desire to stay outside of it."

On the whole we welcome Colonel Harvey's words as quite comforting after the bleak reports of complete American isolation. Colonel Harvey's appointment to sit with the Supreme Council is an admission that the United States Government cannot cut itself off from the great world problems and may perhaps in the long run carry the United States farther than President Harding at present contemplates.

"Colonel Harvey might have added that the only course to the real advantage of the two countries will be one which is also to other people's advantage, and if the United States and England approach all world problems from the same right angle the world will not remain unchanged."

#### Hard Logic of Events

The Westminster Gazette: "We won't quarrel over it. (The League of Nations). The sober minds of Europe in nowise regret having adopted this American child, and if the step-parent has ceased to feel affection for it, they will nevertheless attempt to rear it, so that it will be a credit to its original home."

The hard logic of events has shown that neither America nor England can live in splendid isolation, and it is the master problem of the present time to make the British-American idea of an orderly world prevail against the idea of a fighting world which still dominates most of Europe. We shall not prevail unless we are able to show that our methods offer the fighting nations greater security than theirs. This Great Britain and America can do together, but neither alone."

### FRENCH TROOPS TO REMAIN IN CILICIA

Withdrawal Adjourned as Angora Council Refuses to Ratify Franco-Turkish Accord—Fighting May Be Renewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Friday).—The refusal of the Angora Council to ratify the Franco-Turkish accord is followed by a rupture of the armistice. It is feared at Paris that hostilities will again begin. The Angora Council, in consequence of military successes against the Greeks who, since the return of King Constantine, have received no support from the Allies, and diplomatic successes, expressed in the conclusion of the armistice with France and the drafting of an accord with France, has been dominated by fanatical Nationalists, who now increase their claims.

The modifications of clauses demanded are such as France could hardly accept. They include suppression of the economic zone reserved to French influence and modification of the frontier toward Alexandretta, besides demands concerning the organization of the gendarmerie in Cilicia. It is considered that the Nationalists believe that France, who does not desire to continue her sacrifices in Cilicia, can thus be intimidated. The withdrawal of French troops will now be adjourned. Counter-proposition have been put before General Gouraud, commander-in-chief of the Army of the Levant, and their rejection will probably mean a renewal of the fighting. French comment is to the effect that the Angora Government will be badly advised to reopen hostilities with France at the moment when Greeks are about to begin a counter-offensive, perhaps with British support—a counter-offensive that may well be definitive.

### RADIUM PRESENTED TO MADAME CURIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—With impressive dignity and simplicity, a gram of radium, the gift of the women of the United States to Mme. Marie Curie of France, was formally presented in the East Room of the White House by the President of the United States yesterday in the presence of a company of high officials, foreign diplomats and representatives of many organizations.

After the introduction of Madame Curie by the French Ambassador, Mrs. William Brown Maloney of New York City, through whose efforts Madame Curie was brought to the United States, handed to the President the contract for the radium signed by herself and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, and the key for the casket in which the radium is to be taken back to France for work in the laboratory.

LUMBER MILLS RESUME WORK  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office BELLINGHAM, Washington.—All lumber mills but one on the Bellingham water front are now busy. The last of them resumed work early in May, taking back 200 men. This is claimed to be one of the biggest cedar mills in the world, working on timber exclusively and putting out mostly shingles. It had been closed since last November, because of a lack of demand and to make improvements.

PHILADELPHIA SAVES DAYLIGHT  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia City Council has passed an ordinance providing for daylight saving beginning on June 5 and ending the last Sunday in September.

### IMPERIAL ISSUES TO BE RAISED SOON

Meeting in London to Discuss Renewal of Anglo-Japanese Treaty, Imperial Defense and Common Foreign Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday).—The opening meeting of the Imperial conference will be held in London on June 15, or as near that date as possible, and will last about three weeks. The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed in authoritative quarters. The conference will be attended by the prime ministers of five countries overseas, with the representatives of India, and once more the close personal deliberations of the chief representatives of the British Empire, which became such a feature of war-time cooperation, will be resumed. Arthur Meighen will represent Canada, W. M. Hughes, Australia; W. F. Massey, New Zealand, and R. A. Squires, Newfoundland; while Gen. J. C. Smut, along with Sir T. W. Smart, Minister for Agriculture, and Col. H. Meints, Minister of Defense, will speak for South Africa. India will be represented by E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State; the Maharaja of Cutch and Srinavasa Sastri.

#### Four Main Topics

The conference will be concerned mainly with four topics. The first will be a discussion of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, the existence of which is recalled by the unprecedented event of the visit of the Japanese Crown Prince to Great Britain, planned, it is thought in some quarters, as long ago as before 1914 by the former Japanese Ambassador in London, Viscount Chinda, who recognized the importance of strengthening the friendship between Japan and Great Britain.

Secondly, and by no means dissociated from the above topic, the important question of imperial defense will come under review, and Mr. Hughes is likely to express without ambiguity the definite convictions of Australians on this subject.

Very important constitutional issues may be raised under the third item, "arrangements for securing a common imperial policy in foreign affairs," and into these arrangements the securing of speedy communication between London and the various capitals of the Empire must necessarily enter.

#### Constitutional Conference

Finally, the conference will discuss the composition, meeting place, and agenda of the constitutional conference which was contemplated in resolution 9 of the Imperial war conference in 1917. This constitutional conference was to consider the whole question of government within the British Empire and the relations of the various parts to one another, but the feeling against the settling of such important issues in the near future, before other very urgent domestic problems have been solved, has made authorities here somewhat dubious as to the prospect of an early meeting of the constitutional conference. It is not considered likely that much will be done next month beyond consideration of the four important issues named, although there are many by no means negligible matters of a technical nature needing discussion. Among these are wireless communications within the empire and the absence of imperial patents, but the absence of experts on these matters further indicates that lack of time will not permit of these subjects being reached. Only in the case of South Africa does the delegation include prominent figures, outside the Prime Minister, the Christian Science Monitor is informed.

### EGYPTIAN DELEGATION TO LONDON IS CHOSEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office CAIRO, Egypt (Friday).—It has been understood for several days that the official delegation to England would include Adly Yeghen Pasha, Premier; Hussein Rushdi Pasha, Vice-Premier; Ismail Sidky Pasha, Minister of Finance; Muhammad Shafiq Pasha, Minister of Public Works; Youssef Solimat Pasha, former Minister, and Talaat Pasha, President of the Native Court of Appeal.

The Cabinet delayed the official publication of these names, for no apparent reason, until Thursday afternoon. It seems that it was expected that the announcement would cause protests, and this is exemplified by disturbances during the last three days which, while not important in themselves, indicate an attitude animating the ministry's opponents. Demonstrations on Thursday morning were more serious.

#### THEATRICAL

#### BOSTON

YOUTH HAVE TWO WEEKS MORE LOVE  
D. W. Griffith's "DREAM STREET" at Shubert Theatre—This 99th Fair

Referring to the recent decision of the Supreme Court setting aside the conviction of Senator Newberry in the Federal court at Grand Rapids as contrary to law, Mr. Ford pointed out in his telegram that the court at the same time "declared that the proper place to investigate these charges is in the United States Senate."

### AGRICULTURE INQUIRY MEASURE REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An important step toward the framing of a policy of agricultural reconstruction in order to put the basic industry on a better basis in relation to the other industries of the country

WESTCOTT  
The Car with a Lamp Life

May, this year, is way ahead of last. April was the best month we ever had—

Ask Westcott owners why  
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was taken yesterday when the Senate Agriculture Committee reported favorably a resolution calling for a joint commission of agriculture inquiry. The resolution was introduced by Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, and meets with the approval of the various organizations representing the farm community. The commission is to be composed of 18 members, five from the Senate and five from the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Vice President and by the Speaker of the House respectively. The membership will consist of six Republicans and four Democrats.

### DIVISION TAKEN ON CANADIAN BUDGET

Attempt to Defeat Government Is Unsuccessful—Reduction of Tariff and Customs Duties Was Asked by Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office OTTAWA, Ontario.—After a debate lasting for a fortnight, a division was taken on the new budget of Sir Harry L. Drayton, Minister of Finance, at 5:15 yesterday morning, and the amendment of W. S. Fielding, former Minister of Finance in the Laurier Government, was defeated by a majority of 20. Liberals and Progressives voted solidly for the amendment, which expressed disfavor at the failure of the government to bring about the long-promised tariff revision, and which called for a substantial reduction in the customs duties on foodstuffs and other necessities of life, and on implements of production, to the end that the cost of production should be reduced and industry encouraged.

Absence of tariff revision was excused by the government on the grounds of uncertainty regarding the permanent tariff of the United States, and of the exchange situation. With this argument, W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, took issue. The government, he declared, was not a free agent, the country was controlled by an "invisible" government of big interests whose aim was "to thwart trade and eliminate competition" and who were opposed to tariff revision of any kind. "There is," he said, "in this Dominion at the present time, an oligarchy of controlling interests with an autocratic government in charge. There is a political power linked with a plutocracy in a bond of self-interest, the former the visible symbol of authority, the latter the governing and directing force in the State."

The Liberal leader declared himself as in favor of a tariff for revenue, as opposed to a tariff for protection which the government favored. This declaration of policy has had the effect of bringing the Liberal and Progressive elements in the House closer together than they have ever been. In the division which came at sunrise, members of both these parties voted solidly together.

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### RAILROAD POLICY AND RATE CHARGES

Question of Relation of Shipping Costs to Traffic and Business Discussed Before the Boston Chamber of Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The railroad industry is suffering because they cannot produce the one commodity they manufacture—transportation—at a cost under the market price, declared Gerrit Fort, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, speaking at a luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce devoted to the question of transportation. A business or manufacturing concern would cut its overhead, curtail its production or shut down entirely under such a situation, he said, but a public service corporation must go on producing and take a loss. This loss will continue to accumulate, despite the wage reduction ordered by the Railroad Wage Board, so long as the present business condition obtains, Mr. Fort declared.

This question was productive of a difference of opinion as to policy between Mr. Fort and Edgar J. Rich, former general counsel for the Boston & Maine Railroad, who followed as a speaker. Mr. Fort questioned the application of a recent assertion by Mr. Rich that the railroads of New England have no railroad policy. Mr. Fort asserted that their plans have been to adjust rates in such a way as to put the transportation costs of the railroad on a parity with lines outside.

#### Railroad Policy

In the course of his talk Mr. Rich explained his attitude, pointing out as a fundamental economic doctrine that there is profit in lowering rates if this change sufficiently increases the volume of business. On this point he criticized the policy of the railroads, citing an instance in which a manufacturer told a New England road that he would be able to give them a large volume of traffic if they would make certain slight concessions. The railroad said that it was impossible because of rate conditions. "Attention is directed more to increasing rates rather than to increasing traffic as a means to readjusting rates and income," Mr. Rich asserted. "This attitude is driving many manufacturers who are extending their plants, or thinking of it, to make the extension outside of New England. Our railroad executives must consider the proposition of offering the inducement of lower rates to attract greater volume of business. The fare concessions to convention delegates and tourists, which once made Boston a great convention city, are an excellent example of the possibilities of this practice."

#### Part of Motor Trucks

Motor truck encroachment on the short haul traffic of the railroads was discussed by both speakers. Mr. Fort said that if motor trucks are to use the highways in competition with railways they should be regulated and taxed as are the railways, otherwise the rate-cutting war that will result will have no bottom. He asserted that it is an economic fallacy to create two such transportation systems in competition with one another, but not on equal terms. Mr. Rich agreed heartily that the short haul traffic must be gotten "back on the rails," but that the blame lies with the railroads who have increased the freight

costs on short haul traffic 500 per cent in seven years. The motor truck competition has reached its present state of development because of the railroads, but he said, a sentiment among many short haul shippers in favor of the roads behoves them to meet the demand by cutting rates.

Describing the work of the Transportation Bureau, one of the permanent, specialized bureaux of the chamber with a nation-wide scope, William H. Chandler, its director, said that he had stopped at \$30,000,000 in estimating the saving the bureau had made to New England shippers since 1909, feeling that statement of a larger sum would be apt to be received with doubt. He traced the efforts of the bureau in representing New England shippers on all railroad issues, and described the service given in the solution of individual shipping problems.

### CHARTER CHANGES DEFEATED IN DENVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office DENVER, Colorado.—All proposed charter amendments were voted down by more than four to one in Denver's municipal election on Tuesday. The voters also refused to approve an increase in the pay of city laborers by a vote of 2 to 1. Daylight saving was defeated and the city will return to standard time as soon as an official proclamation is made.

George D. Begole, city administration candidate, was elected auditor against a field of five other candidates. It was necessary, under the preferential system, to count second and third choice votes to determine the winner. William H. Wright was elected a member of the Election Commission. All the old councilmen but one were re-elected.

A proposed water bond issue of \$5,000,000 was defeated.

### ENFORCEMENT OF DRY LAW DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Calling on the government to enforce the prohibition amendment, on the ground that indifference to a law or inadequate enforcement is a menace to the public welfare and causes the character and morals of a community to deteriorate, the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut, at its annual convention, went on record for greater activity in carrying out the provisions of the Volstead act. Better no law, said the resolution, than a laxness in its enforcement that encourages disregard and disrespect for all law. An unsuccessful attempt was made to secure full suffrage for women church members and make them eligible for membership in the executive council.

#### EXERCISES CANCELED

NEWPORT, Rhode Island.—Graduation exercises at the Naval War College were canceled yesterday in conformance with President Harding's order that all formal exercises be set aside. Rear-Admiral Charles C. Plunkett, chief of staff of the college and acting president in the absence abroad of Rear-Admiral William S. Sims, will distribute the diplomas without ceremony of any kind, it was stated.

#### SLACKER LIST DELAY SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A bill directing the War Department to suspend publication of slacker lists pending further investigation as to their correctness was introduced yesterday by A. O. Stanley (D.), Senator from Kentucky.

There's One Thing Sure About Shoes

Every man wants good style—especially the young fellow. You men who pay attention to style tendencies will notice the new Walk-Overs called the Master and the Ranger. They are masterpieces in style and shoe construction.

Walk-Over Shops

Walk-Over shoes are sold in leading cities throughout the world

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TRADE MARK





"I will say a few words of random, and do you listen or not?"

### About a Lamb

The title of this article is entirely misleading. The question of a lamb, in so far as it enters into the matter at all, is simply incidental. If any one is to blame, it is William Blake, the poet and painter of one hundred and fifty years or so ago, son of Master Blake, the host of Golden Square, in the city of London. William Blake once wrote a poem which has come to be called after its first line. Many people know it. A great many more people do not know it who would be glad to know it. For indeed it is preeminently a piece of verse to know. It seems to be made, somehow, for the open road, and for this time of the year.

Piping down the valleys wild,  
Piping songs of pleasant glee,  
On a cloud I saw a child,  
And he laughing said to me:  
"Pipe a song about a Lamb!"  
So I piped with merry cheer.  
"Piper, pipe that song again!"  
So I piped: he wailed his grief.

### Bamboo Sprouts

Now there are three more verses, and they must, of course, be quoted before this article is finished. But before this happens an explanation should, perhaps, be offered as to what "occasional" the discussion. It was the reflection that whilst all the world knows about the spring poet, the summer poet never appears either as an object of special praise or special humor. When one comes to think about it, the summer poet is in this respect very much like the summer itself. We watch the spring, from day to day. We report to each other special happenings. (Like Lafcadio Hearn we are glad to hear that "some little bamboo sprouts have shot up in the woods," or that "a load has come to the door.") But there always arrives the day in spring, or just out of it, when we realize that, for some time, we have ceased to report; that summer has indeed "come in," and that we are taking it gloriously for granted. It is good to be out on the road, and going one knows not where. Going through meadow and village, one knows not where to go. Through the gray light drift of the dust, in the keen cool rush of the air, under the flying clouds, and the broad blue lift of the sky.

### The "Tewkesbury Road"

But that is John Massfield of course, on "Tewkesbury Road," a long way down the years from William, the host of Golden Square. Yet they may shake hands on it. The "Tewkesbury Road" and the incident about the lamb have everything in common. For William Blake, like John Massfield, certainly knew the art of tramping, as he might have expressed it, or hiking as he certainly would not have expressed it. To him, it was to be interested in everything. He did not wait for the great scene or the great moment. No doubt he would have said with Wordsworth:

My heart leaps up when I behold  
A rainbow in the sky,  
but he never thought of waiting for the rainbow. To him the green woods laughed "with the voice of joy," and "dimpling stream," the "green hill," even the air itself joined in the chorus.

To the host of the Golden Square, a "fading forth"—yes, that is more surely how he would have expressed it—meant a veritable one hundred and fiftieth Psalm and no less.

### The Footpath Way

Years and years before his time, another and a greater William, he from Stratford town, had written:  
Joy in, joy on, the footpath way,  
And merrily sang the still-a-  
A merry heart goes all the day,  
Your sad face in a mile-a.

And certainly William from the Golden Square took his advice. He was merry because he loved every stone of the footpath way, he loved the stile, and he loved to hear it or see it, as we would say, and to leap over it, and he asked nothing better than to go "all the day." Indeed there is wonderful merriment in it all. Meadows, grasshoppers, Mary, Susan, Emily and the "painted birds in the shade" are all in full agreement as to the joy of it.

### Another Change of Plan

But it is time indeed that a return was made to the lamb.

"Drop thy pipe, thy happy pipe:  
Sing thy songs of happy cheer!  
So I sang the same again,  
While he wept with joy to hear."

But even that was not enough. Piping was all very well in its way. Singing, too, was good. But there was something that was better, because it embraced the other two. So the child on the cloud insists on yet another change of plan:

"Piper! sit thee down and write  
In a book that all may read:  
So he vanished from my sight,  
And I picked a daisy weed,  
And I wove a crown of green,  
And I wrote my happy songs  
Every child may joy to hear."

"Pipe a Song About a Lamb!"  
Yes, to those who know the art of tramping that is the start of it and the heyday of it and, in a way, too, the finish of it. But, as the sun goes down,

and the stars come out, and the tramper makes his way homeward, the song about the lamb rejoins thousands of others in a happy recollection. Every tramping knows all about it. George Meredith, for instance, himself a very worthy tramping—do you remember what he says about it?

Joy this to reveal all day, till the twilight turns us homeward!  
Till all the heart deep-blooming splendor of sunset is over.

Come, then, and homeward, passing down the close path of the meadows.  
Hoot like the bees store with sweetness, each with a lark in the bosom.  
Trilling for ever, and oh! will you lark ever cease to sing up there?

And so, on second thoughts, the title is not so misleading, after all. For "a song about a Lamb" is obviously just a song about anything and everything.

### ROBINSON CRUSOE

Chile's Proposed Park

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
The news that the Government of Chile has in contemplation the conversion of Juan Fernandez's island into a national park raises the expectations of the youth of every English-speaking country, for was not this island of Juan Fernandez the home of Alexander Selkirk for four long, lonely years, and was it not here that Defoe placed his hero, Robinson Crusoe.

Perhaps few of the present generation have read the "Major's Edition" of "The Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner," or gazed at the 37 illustrations by George Cruikshank which adorn it, but many know all about his man Friday and his parrot and his umbrella, through the medium of the panomies which have seized upon the adventures of Defoe's hero and have woven round them incidents and scenes far removed from the atmosphere of the original Desert Island.

The Chilean Government, it is said, proposes to furnish the island with a cave, a parrot and even with a man Friday, but whether the boys and girls will be satisfied without the cannibals and the goats and the kids and all the wonderful things that alone and unaided that persistent person, Robinson Crusoe, made, will have to be seen. It is quite certain that they will have to begin operations on the cave in the same way as the hero of Defoe's story did. "I worked daily two or three hours, at enlarging my cave," he writes in his diary, "by degrees working it on toward one side till I came to the outside of the hill and made a door or way out."

The love of architecture, which is natural in every child finds an outlet in these primitive dwellings. What child has not dwelt, in fancy, in just such a house or, failing that, a desert island, has had to be contented with a tree in a "deep wood," where to his joy and surprise the hollow oak which has accorded him refuge, in imagination, has been found capable of not only a "parlor" below but also a room overhead, which of course was reached by notching steps in the bark of the wood. And there is where we feel the Government of Chile will need all the sympathy it can get. What about the notching?

The first thing Robinson Crusoe did was to put up a long post, and stick up on it a board with the inscription,



Courtesy of Chatto & Windus  
One of Cruikshank's illustrations for "Robinson Crusoe"

which, of course, he cut with his knife: "I came ashore here on the 30th of September 1659," and in order to record the days that came to number so many years he cut every day, a notch "with my knife" and every seventh notch was as long again as the rest, and every first day of the month as long again as that long one.

Surely there will be notching in the National Park; it is the home of nothing; it would be unnatural if youth did not notch there, and if it keeps the commissioners of ordinary parks busy regulating notching, what will be done to organize notching on the island of Selkirk and Crusoe?

The whole idea even if not carried out does so much credit to the Government of Chile, to its understanding of boys and girls, that one feels a way could be found to satisfy all requirements, perhaps even to a footprint in the sand, just such a one as Crusoe discovered while he was walking under his skin-covered umbrella with his dog and saw the first indication that anyone else was on the island beside himself.

### A New Mexico Wonder

One of the natural wonders of New Mexico is the Alamogordo, or Tularosa, Desert. It is a sandy plain, measuring from 100 to 125 miles from north to south, and from 35 to 50 miles from east to west, and it represents, in the opinion of many authorities, the upper surface of a gigantic block of the earth's crust that sank after the deposition of the Cretaceous strata. It is surrounded by an elevated border, and on the east, especially, the cliffs rise sheer to a height of 1000 feet. The curious Organ Mountains are on its southern border. Within the plain, where floods of lava once welled up, are vast deposits of gypsum, which forms a white as snow, which the wind drives into vast drifts. The vegetation is peculiar and highly interesting to botanists.

### TRADE GUILDS IN OLD MEXICO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The study of the transmission of European culture to America through the agency of the Spanish conquerors yields continuous evidence of the medieval character of the civilization which those doughty warriors brought with them. Of the political and religious aspects of the conquest we know a great many generalities, and though it is still fashionable in a few conservative quarters to speak depreciatingly of the Spanish achievement in America, the fact remains that we have only scratched the surface in our attempt to understand and appreciate this civilization which planted its influence over an area exceeding that covered by the English colonies and which is still one of the great forces which control modern society.

Of the conquest, and of the European quarrels for possession of the hemisphere, I have said, we know something. But of the inner workings of Spanish colonial society we possess at present the merest rudiments. Contributions to our knowledge are, however, continuously coming to light. A remarkable instance of such contributions was the publication this spring in Mexico City of Genaro Estrada's edition of the trade guilds of New Spain.

The volume was compiled sometime during the eighteenth century by Francisco del Barrio Lorenzot, an attorney who practiced before the Supreme Court of New Spain and was also auditor of the City of Mexico. The compilation has lain in semi-forgetfulness in the national archives of Mexico until its publication under the auspices of the Secretariat of Industry, Commerce, and Labor.

Every one knows, though vaguely, perhaps, the story of the trade guilds of Italy, Germany, and England. The "Corporation of Artificers" of Imperial Rome, transmitted to the Italian city republics, and later known in Florence as the "Sette Arti Maggiori"—Seven Greater Guilds—had their counterpart in the Five Greater Guilds of Madrid which rose to such eminence in power and service during the eighteenth century. Indeed, industry had been well developed in Spain before the advent of the guilds. Long before any gremios, as they are called in Spanish, were developed, the mechanical arts, such as that of pottery making, had been developed by the Spanish Moors. The famous Italian majolica manufacture, so much stimulated by the importation of Spanish lustrated ware in the fourteenth century. Glass makers, gold and silversmiths, armorers, textile workers, and scores of other trade organizations, had their ordinances, their examination books, their rigid control of industry, and their wide influence in ecclesiastical and municipal life, as did the guilds of the other industrial nations of western Europe.

It is not surprising then that the industrial organization of Spain should have been transmitted unaltered to America. What is surprising is the comparative neglect of this phase of the occupation of the new continent by most historical writers. The neglect may be explained, perhaps, because the Spanish system of exploitation depended upon forced Indian labor and Negro slavery. Yet a great system of free labor grew up alongside the compulsory system, and even flourished for a time in spite of the handicap of slave labor, unfavorable legislation, and scant population.

Not many years ago an exhaustive study of the beginnings of Labor organizations in the English colonies of North America contained the statement that the first guild in America was that of the cordwainers of Philadelphia, organized in 1648. The fact is that by the date mentioned 175 sets of ordinances, for more than 60 guilds of New Spain, had been drawn up and were in operation. Aside from the sixteenth-century organizations, there were a great many others in the provincial towns with the same organization. The earliest guild mentioned in America was that of the stone masons of the island of Santo Domingo, who began constructive work in 1510. The earliest extant ordinances for New Spain were those of the saddle and carparion makers; they were drawn up in May, 1549, and ratified by the viceroy, Antonio de Mendoza. The period of greatest guild activity was around the end of the sixteenth century; after the end of the seventeenth century guild legislation was of decreasing frequency.

All the trade guilds of New Spain were patterned on those of the peninsula. Their ordinances were drawn up by the City Council, apparently with the technical advice of the masters of the crafts, and then ratified by the viceroy. The earliest document bears the date of 1502; it was the ordinance governing the locksmiths of old Seville, adopted bodily by those of New Spain during the early sixteenth century. As a matter of fact, the organization of Labor in Mexico during the colonial epoch attained to such excellence that it became one of the finest realities of the ordinary life of the people. There was, it is true, little of the aspiration for collective betterment which characterizes modern Labor legislation today. But protection of the laborer, of the product, and of the consuming public, animated the lawmakers.

Laborers were grouped by religion into fraternities called *cofrades*, and by industry into the legal guilds or *gremios*. Many *gremios* had their *cofrades*. Masons, bakers, tailors, even professional men and government employees, all had their religious organizations. The minute specifications which safeguarded laborer and product show the jealous oversight which resulted finally in decay of the organizations.

The ordinances indicate the scope of Labor activities under government control. Oil makers, glove makers, stone masons, cotton weavers, hat and cap makers, chocolate makers, wool carders, carpenters, wagon makers,

candlestick makers, confectioners, tanners, painters, pavement makers, sword makers, ink makers, dyers, coopers, and shoemakers, are but a few of the trades mentioned in repeated ordinances. Especially prominent were the silk weavers, for whom more legislation was framed than for others. So also judges of weights and measures, building inspectors, warehouse guards, the police, Iowa crisscrossers, and municipal committees, all had their official regulations with the guilds specified by law.

Much has been said about the restriction of textile work in Spanish America. As a matter of fact, there was more manufacture of this sort than in English America. The textile workers were organized in New Spain by 1545, when there were at least forty manufacturers of velvets. The textile industry was managed by Spaniards, though the actual work was done by Indians and half-breeds, who were not allowed to hold masterships. In New Spain weaving suffered worse, than in Peru from the legislation of Spain, where jealous makers caused colonial manufacture to diminish before the end of the century.

The trade guild in the United States developed into the modern trade union by the elimination of the employers and the development of insurance and other protective features. But in New Spain there was a period of decline or actual extinction before the more modern trade unions developed. This was due to the antagonism of the late eighteenth century monarchs to the system of protected Labor. Though Spain did not, until the nineteenth century, remove control of industry from the guilds, legislation to that effect began in the latter part of the eighteenth century, when, aided by the natural causes already mentioned, Labor gradually opened its doors to the lower groups. The guilds had attempted to maintain a rigid caste system, but lack of men made this impossible. When independence came, the Spaniards were mostly driven out of Mexico; industry, falling under the double handicaps of diminished skill and of constant revolution, all but disappeared. With later foreign infiltration of industry, Mexican Labor renewed the development of Labor organizations which continue the use of the name *gremio* or guild.

### SYDNEY HARBOR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Among notable harbors Sydney Harbor invariably attains a place. Well-seasoned travelers nearly always speak of Sydney and Rio de Janeiro in the same breath whenever the subject comes up, though they make honorable mention of Hong Kong, of San Francisco, and of Naples.

One enters the Australian port by passing between two uprearing barriers of stone cliff, "Sydney Heads," whose jutting jaws come within less than a mile of clashing shut. Behind, lies a wide roadstead from whose main broad expanse ramify six or seven deeply indenting arms, winding sinuously through the rocky, tree-shaded country round about. On more than half of wide-flung shoreline spreads the city and suburbs of Sydney. Red roofs and brightly painted sides, the dwellings flash out in vivid contrast to the greenery of promenades and sloping lawns. Deep into the confines of the land most of these inlets go, and here they are rimmed by dwellings close-packed on the margins of this deep-running salt tide. Such everyday, easy familiarity with sea water as these houses exhibit is probably unique among Anglo-Saxon cities. An air of residing in a perpetual summer resort is an impression a traveler irresistibly absorbs concerning Sydneysites. She may be dubbed "the bustling metropolis of the Pacific," but, all the same, there is nowhere else a body of citizens so thoroughly imbued with the determination to "live by the water."

How fully does the Australian enjoy his Sydney Harbor! Even Venice gets less pleasure from her 100 rivers than the Australian from his kind sea-water. He yachts, swims, rows and rides over his harbor acreage at all seasons and at all hours, with a proud feeling that it is his. A ferry system linking every sector of the great inlet is carried on by a large fleet of 40-foot steam launches, which in form and paint, and each bearing a euphonious name from the native tongue: Warrangaroo, Kookooburroo, Kuringa. From "Circular Quay" in the heart of the business district, radiate these ferry routes to tiny docks and landings scattered along 100 miles and more of shore extent. The city worker "commutes" all year around by water. No visitor can afford to miss an all-day tour of these ferries. Spending a day merely running around a harbor might seem anywhere else in the world an impossible feat, but in this harbor one is quite unable to make a thorough and complete tour in the time allotted. The features of such a voyage in Hamburg Harbor, in New York Harbor, among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, and in San Francisco Bay, are nearly all here combined in the one trip, and form one of the traveler's lasting memories.

As a city of business, Sydney has a penchant for running somewhat to narrow side streets and rambling alleys, and in the newest of new countries, has remarkably the atmosphere of an Old-World town. My first impression as I was driven from dock to hotel was that here was a bit of old London transplanted in the antipodes. Such facilities as her intimate, ramifying, deep-watered harbor give to Sydney for dockyards, wharves, elevators, and warehouses are exceeded at no spot where the British flag flies. And in spite of the natural invitation so pressingly extended to industry to do so, there is no city, I believe, where business structures exclusively occupy relatively so small a section of the harbor frontage. To an unusual degree the water front belongs to the people.

### GOING AFTER THE COWS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Barfoot, whistling, open-eyed. The Boy Monarch, what he surveys he is lord of. The boy on the farm has one "chore" devolving upon him, a task that is also a priceless privilege, though he may fail to recognize it as such until he has outgrown it: a task meet for a boy and denied to princes and to heirs expectant of riches: getting the cows up for milking. It would fain cull from "Who's Who in America" a vital statistic: how many of the chosen therein, whom the world's voices are calling today, began by milking the cows? More than 80 per cent, it is reported, began life as country lads. Who that was a country lad has not served his allotted time fetching the herd to milking time?

It is June sunrise. The bobolinks are rioting above the dew-soaked meadows near—ready for the mower. The very air is packed with song and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
He dashes his face with cold water

the sound of singing. The boy sleepily rolls to the side of his bed beside the attic window; fumbles for the cotton shirt on the chairback, then, stepping into his corduroy knee-length trousers, slips the single functioning suspender over his shoulder, and pads, half-eyed, down the stairs. From the woodshed door he emerges, beginning to acquire poise and awareness as he goes.

Ring, the collie, appears from somewhere, bounding with that instant energy characteristic of his kind, and goes rushing on ahead, acutely alive to each gossamer stratum of scent that is drifting abroad. What a mentor of constant observation a farm dog is! Perhaps country boys little realize what they owe to their dogs as quickeners and stimulators of out-door lore and "the habit of the seeing eye!"

Past the barns and on across the barnyard, over the lane-bars which he lets down; along the lane itself, seamed by that inevitable erratic cow-trail they blaze wherever they are obliged to make common journey to any spot in their domain. Straight away now to the 100-acre pasture woodlot above which the sun is just lifting. The knee-high corn along the lane fence at his left is rustlingly responsive to a gentle zephyr out of the east; on the right lush green potato "vines" are gay with white flowers, corn and vines misty-damp with the residue of night's heavy dew.

The jubilant freshness of the morning is beginning to make an impression on him. He swings his arms impulsively and essays a lively, aimless whistling, just as a waking bird commences; that "earliest pipe of half-awakened birds," of which Tennyson speaks. The cool wetness of the close cropped herbage feels good to his hardy soles. Strawberries are resistless; inviting wintergreen leaflets slow his progress. A distant musical bellows away in the pasture answers him—the cows have heard him coming—another throat takes up the anticipative note in a different key. The boy is reminded of his duty, and forthwith breaks out in a singing "co-boss, co-boss, co-boss." Ring is already there, a half-mile ahead, and the peaceful morning is aroused by his short peremptory barks. The herd is started on its sedate file toward the lane, and comes crowding into the barn at last; each to her stallion, where the hired man and dad take up the dairy process, thus far so efficiently advanced.

Another morning that Boy will recall, in late October. The night has drawn the fall's first frost, as usual accompaniment of the harvest full moon. He shivers as he dashes his face with cold water at the pump. The cows are more reluctant now to bestir themselves at his calling. Toes get cold. What a keen pleasure to stand a few moments on the warm

SECOND CUTS

COOK them thoroughly, serve them piping hot, and make them taste like the creations of a French chef, by a liberal use of the appetite-teasing

AI SAUCE

place in the turf where the complacent Holstein has lain all night. It is like burying one's bare toes in the yielding comfort of a deep hearthrug. Now there are snow apples to snatch and munch while he threads the lane; also he and Ring will take their daily woodchuck who is breakfasting on clover along the zigzag pasture fence. A flock of Bob Whites often whirrs away at their invasion, and from the creek yonder, now and again of a morning, a brace of black ducks will alight flickerly into the distance.

Of his evening round-ups the Boy will remember best the lengthening shadows of a torrid August day. He sets forth loiteringly for the pasture wood lot, plotting his course from blackberry clump to blackberry clump; and, with the accurate verdict of Ring's nose, investigates potential skunk dens, quasi rabbit burrows, and barely surmountable fox holes back in the woodlot where the cows have filtered widely and deep in its cool shade.

The Boy who fetches the cows brings back, in the end, the whole countryside with him and carries it in his heart all a lifetime to be his solace—and his regret.

### LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published, unless with true signatures of the writers.

### Why a League of Women Voters?

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The recent annual meeting of the National League of Women Voters showed a remarkable growth of the society during the past year. Yet some of the politicians are still asking what need there is for a League of Women Voters—why the women's Republican and Democratic party organizations are not enough. The best answer is to be seen in the effectiveness of the Anti-Saloon League.

Whether he favors prohibition or not, no one will deny that the Anti-Saloon League has been highly efficient. Its members have continued to be Republicans and Democrats; they have not ceased to work in and through their parties; but on the question of prohibition, which was not a party issue, they found they could do more by having an organization of their own to push it. Does anyone fancy they could have accomplished as much if they had worked for it only in and through their parties?

The members of the League of Women Voters belong to all parties. Its leaders encourage every woman to enroll in the party of her choice and to work with it. But there are some important questions—mostly questions affecting women and children—which are not an issue between the parties, and in which women are vitally interested. To secure legislation on these, and to promote good citizenship among women, the League of Women Voters was formed.

With the example and success of the Anti-Saloon League before their eyes, the women would be short-sighted indeed if they let the politicians persuade them that they could do it just as well without an organization formed for that definite purpose.

(Signed) ALICE STONK BLACKWELL, Dorchester, Mass.

### Aluminum Welding

An interesting instance of how a difficulty may sometimes be utilized is furnished by the aluminum-welding machine that was invented by Cowper-Coles. The trouble in soldering aluminum was always that a film of oxide persisted in forming on the surface of the metal while the operation was going on, and prevented permanent adhesion. Cowper-Coles turned this to advantage by butting the ends to be joined together, and then heating the joint in a blowpipe. The film of oxide retains the molten metal like a skin, and when the proper moment arrives the ends of the rod are instantly pressed together by releasing a spring. The oxid skin bursts at the point of contact and is driven out, and the clean metal immediately unites, and makes a perfect joint.



The Friendly Glow

PERFECTION—No!  
Progress—Yes!

To improve our Service to you tell us what is good and bad about it.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

DONOFRIO'S DELICIOUS Crystallized Cactus Candy

Made From the Wild Cactus Plant of the Arizona Desert  
Arizona's Most Unique Product  
We pack crystallized cactus candy in pretty boxes beautifully embossed with a desert scene, each box in crisp paper. Sizes, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00.  
Also packed in silk-lined workbaskets and leather boxes. \$5.00 to \$10.00.  
We money postage and guarantee safe delivery in good condition to any point in America.  
39 Cactus Way and Washington Street  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

### FOG

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The first thing I remember was the fog against the pane.  
A shroud for many shadows and an aftermath of rain.  
The high fog, the low fog along the surf-bound bay  
Where the tall ships swung to leeward to fight the crashing spray!

The gray fog, the black fog with scarlet lights and rifts.  
Where the ruddy light of Sankaty breaks through the blank white drifts.

The mist that sweeps across the moors and hides the sullen shore  
That draws a flickering curtain where the brazen fog horns roar!

The first thing I remember was the strong surf groanings.  
And the craft offshore, and the sirens moaning.

And the fog drawn like a blanket, a yellow wall of gloom  
That hid the shelving rocky beach and dulled the breakers' boom.

The high fog, the low fog that hides the sea and land.  
That spreads in sullen ochre till the ruffled sky is spanned.

That brings the salt from seaward, and beyond its shifting wall  
You hear the roaring chorus where the fog-bound sea craft call!

### Mrs. Piozzi's Welsh Home

The beautiful Welsh home of Mrs. Piozzi, the faithful friend of Dr. Johnson, is in the market, to be had by anyone with wealth enough to buy, and taste enough to appreciate a house of many literary and artistic memories. It is known as Brynbellia; it stands on the high ground not far from Denbigh, in that delightful Vale of Clwyd, which was Mrs. Piozzi's native heath. Mrs. Piozzi, or Mrs. Thrale, as she is best remembered, was Hester Lynch Salusbury, of a good Welsh family.

Johnson and the Thrales visited North Wales in 1774, and one of the places they saw was Bach y Graiz, which had been the residence of the lady's ancestors for several generations. Piozzi and his wife, the former Mrs. Thrale, returned to the Vale of Clwyd in 1790, and on the banks of the river they built Brynbellia. The name means "beautiful brow," and is a mixture of Welsh and Italian. The house has been described as a free rendering of an Italian villa, with a considerable admixture of Georgian details. It is large and distinctly comfortable, with mahogany doors and carved marble mantelpieces after the style of the Brothers Adam.

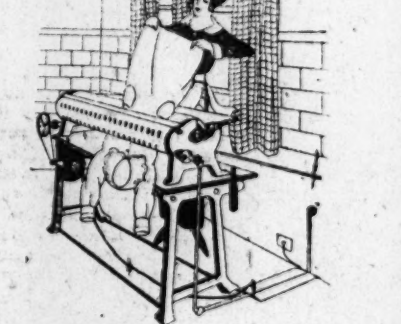
Here Piozzi and his wife lived until 1809. He was a careful steward of her estate, restoring Bach y Graiz, as well as performing other services. To Brynbellia came many distinguished friends, one of the last being Dr. Burney, the father of the famous Fanny.

Mrs. Piozzi lived at Brynbellia till 1814, and seven years later left the house to Sir John Salusbury Piozzi-Salusbury, her nephew by marriage and adopted son. His descendants held it, and the surrounding park of 50 acres, till about 30 years ago, when his grandson, Maj. Edward Pemberton Salusbury, sold it to Mrs. Mainwaring. At Brynbellia, until dispersed about two years ago, an unusual collection of letters and papers which had belonged to Mrs. Piozzi was preserved.

NEW YORK

Broadway at Ninth

NEW YORK



The other day the writer saw a sign that said—Do It Electrically.

Meaning—cook, and wash, and iron, and do various other household tasks with electric utensils.

Of course, it doesn't really matter by what method the tasks are done—

But the thought immediately came to mind that all of these things are here for some good use.

If you would like to see how electric ranges, and ironing machines, and dish washers, and other utensils work, we shall be glad to show you.



## LOWER RATES NOT A REMEDY, IT IS SAID

Railroad Official Holds That  
Industrial Stagnation Was the  
Main Factor in Recent Fall-  
ing Off in Amount of Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Under cross-examination by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday, A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central Lines, held tenaciously to the argument of railroad executives that lower rates would fail to improve the condition of the roads in an increase in the amount of traffic.

Mr. Smith discussed with the committee the feasibility of lower rates and their effect generally on traffic and business conditions. He contended, however, that conditions could not improve so long as the costs of operation remain at the present peak. Industrial stagnation, and not increased rates was the real factor in the falling-off of traffic in recent months, Mr. Smith told the committee.

"We have got to change conditions on the railroads or we can't go on," said the witness. "Business will pick up and the railroads will not be ready for the revival."

Mr. Smith said that the roads "have not had a chance, like other industries, to accumulate a surplus for a rainy day for 20 years," and that most plants are not in condition to handle the future business of the country.

James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, asked if the falling off in traffic since rates became effective had resulted from the increased rates or from a decline in the industry of the country.

Mr. Smith replied that it was due chiefly to the industrial situation, "the state of mind of the people" being a great factor. Industrial stagnation was brought about by the fact that many persons were holding off buying in the hope of a reduction in price.

"How would it affect the earning power of the railroads if they operated on maximum traffic with the present rates and costs in effect?" questioned Senator Watson.

"You can't do it, because the costs are too high," answered Mr. Smith. He added that he believed some rates should be readjusted because successive percentage increases had thrown some of the rates out of line.

## NEW DIRECTORS FOR GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In accordance with the agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Government of Canada, ratified recently by the shareholders, the former board of directors has been disbanded and a new temporary board appointed pending the consolidation of government railways and the unification of management.

At the head of the new temporary board is Sir Joseph Wesley Flavelle, one of Canada's foremost business men, who during the war was chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada, and through whose efforts, following the establishment of the munitions industry by Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, that industry was developed throughout the Dominion to a high degree of perfection. He is director of many financial and business concerns with headquarters at Toronto. Other members of the new board of directors are Howard G. Kelley, president of the Grand Trunk; A. J. Mitchell, financial controller of the Canadian Northern Railway; E. L. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, and J. N. Dupuis of Montreal.

When unification of all the government systems is brought about under the Canadian National Railways Act, a permanent board will be appointed. It is expected that the act will be brought into force shortly, and that Sir Joseph Flavelle will be retained as chairman.

## CENSORSHIP BILL GOES TO GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In a final stand the opponents of motion picture censorship failed to stop the law in Massachusetts by attempting to defeat it when it was released by the Committee on Engrossed Bills of the Senate for enactment. A record vote on enactment was taken, with the result of a 21 to 16 ballot in favor of the bill, and the measure was sent to Gov. Channing H. Cox. In the final Senate vote one member who has opposed and consistently voted against the bill, cast his vote for it in evident disgust at the repeated attempts to block it.

A delegation of the heads of the many local and state-wide organizations which support the censorship bill will wait on the Governor to urge his signature of the bill. Hearing on the

opposition to the bill will be given by the chief executive on Tuesday, before any final action is taken. Incidentally to its convention the Massachusetts Universalist Church has expressed its approval of the action of the state Federation of Churches in supporting the bill and has urged the Governor to sign it.

## CONTROL OF TRUCK TRAFFIC IS PROVIDED

Former Chairman of Maine High-  
way Commission Says Action  
of Legislature Places State  
in Position of Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORTLAND, Maine.—Highway laws passed by the Maine Legislature in its last session placed the State in a position of leadership in highway legislation, according to Lyman H. Nelson, former chairman of the state Highway Commission, who says that Maine, in his judgment, has reached a solution of the problem resulting from the race between the builders of heavy trucks on the one hand and the creating of heavier and more costly roads on the other.

"Placing traffic control itself to cars of comparatively light weight and always equipped with pneumatic tires," says Mr. Nelson, "whereas trucks with their load may weigh eight or ten times as much as the average pleasure vehicle, and the heavier types are all equipped with solid, non-resilient tires, which, by the way, as has been demonstrated, deliver an impact blow to the road four times as great as that delivered by pneumatic tires. And it is apparently the purpose of the truck builders to keep on increasing the size and weight of these vehicles, wholly with a view to advantage to the industry using the truck and without regard to its effect upon the highway."

"We not only by statute have limited the gross weight of vehicles and load, we not only have established conservative rates of speed at which trucks may run, we not only have undertaken to discourage solid tires in favor of pneumatic tires by discriminatory fees, but most important of all, we have reserved and placed in the hands of the Highway Commission what amounts to practically absolute control over highway traffic, so that should the statutory weight be excessive for any road anywhere, the commission may reduce it, or should the speed as laid down by law prove to be too great for any highway to properly withstand, the Highway Commission may lessen it, or should the equipment, solid tires for example, prove unduly injurious to the highway, it is possible for the commission to require pneumatic tires to be used instead."

"In other words, we have reached the point in the State of Maine where we lay down the great general principle that traffic over the highway must be kept in leash, must be held within reasonable bounds, and that the basis upon which this shall be done shall be the durability of the highway, under this traffic."

## MEXICAN AGRARIAN BILL AMENDMENT

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Radical members of the Chamber of Deputies and their opponents, the members of the Liberal Constitutional Party engaged in a stormy session of the chamber on Thursday night. Partisan of the two factions, who crowded the galleries, added to the uproar by shouting encouragement to leaders. The Chamber finally adjourned after the Liberal Constitutionalists had won a technical victory by attaching to the agrarian bill an amendment which would make it applicable only to Lower California, the Territory of Quintana Roo, on the southern coast of Yucatan and the federal district. The radicals wished to make the bill operative throughout the republic.

## MILK PRICE REDUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The retail price for milk will be a cent less a quart for June, according to an announcement made by Borden's Farm Products Company following the drop in the Dairymen's League price of 15 cents a hundred pounds, equal to 47 quarts. The price for Grade B milk will be 14 cents a quart, with corresponding reductions in other products.

## COTTON MILL TO REOPEN

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts.—The Greylock Cotton Mill, which has been closed since December, will reopen next Monday on a 48-hour weekly schedule. The mill normally employs 250 persons.

## GEORGIA GOVERNOR DEFENDS POSITION

People of His State Want Laws  
Enforced He Says—Council  
of Churchmen Says Charges  
Are Known to Be Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Correspondence between Hugh M. Dorsey, Governor of Georgia, and officials of the Toombs and Flint judicial circuits, which has just been made public here, throws light on the controversy over the Negro question and the peonage situation in Georgia. The Governor, as indicated in news reports, has been severely criticized in some quarters because of his pamphlet on the Negro question. Now he has addressed communications to Judge Searcy, of the Upon Superior Court, and to Judge Shurley, of the Toombs circuit, who were among his critics, in which the Chief Executive goes deeper into the situation.

"Ninety-five per cent of the people of Georgia are law-abiding," declares Governor Dorsey. "They believe in a policy of justice and mercy to the Negro and to all others. In this 95 per cent I include the gentlemen to whom my communications are addressed. The difficulty is that the 5 per cent do not always know what is happening throughout the State, and what is being said with reference to the State outside of its borders."

Publicity the Solvent.

"My only hope for the final solution of the race problem in Georgia and throughout the country is to familiarize this overwhelming majority, who desire the enforcement of our laws, with the facts."

"For this reason I ask the undivided help of the press in giving the facts to our people and in appealing to them to inaugurate and carry through a policy of justice, mercy and mutual forbearance, which will do more than all else in redeeming the good name of Georgia, retaining the labor so necessary to the development of our State, and in saving our people from the danger of mob law and anarchy."

In his communication to Judge Searcy, Governor Dorsey says in part:

"It was not my purpose, and it is not my intention to go into a trial of each of the 135 cases cited by me. For this reason I purposely refrained from the publication of names, and it is now with the greatest reluctance that I publish facts reported to me as to Upon County. It is not my desire to injure the reputation of any county, town or official."

Leading city, county and state officials, who continue to discuss the Governor's position, unhesitatingly declare that his course in calling attention to the seriousness of crimes in the State will be approved by public sentiment. They say it is clear that the Governor is fighting only for public decency, and for law and order and justice.

## Churches Approve Action

Support of the position taken by Governor Dorsey, as expressed by the executive committee of the Christian Council of Atlanta, in its session held here. The committee's statement follows:

"We, the members of the executive committee of the Christian Council of Atlanta, desire to publicly express to Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey our sincere thanks for his unselfish and fearless exposure of the unjust and cruel treatment of Negroes by the lawless element in many sections of our State."

"The truth of the picture which he has presented in his published pamphlet has been challenged. After a most careful examination by members of our committee of the testimony supporting these cases, and many others not published, we are convinced that the deplorable condition which he described is not in the least exaggerated. Many good people are inclined to condemn the publication of this gruesome story, on the ground that these atrocious deeds are the acts of a small minority of our citizenship, and that this publicity advertises the entire citizenship as participants criminals. We wish to register our profound conviction that no people have ever yet been hurt by their readiness to expose the 'sunlight of public condemnation' to the evil in their midst, but that on the other hand, should we longer shut our eyes to these horrible expressions of barbaric lawlessness or seek to conceal them from the world, we should, indeed, become parties to the crimes. Facts Well Established

"But it seems necessary to bring to the attention of our people the fact that this story which the Governor has published is not a new story. Its novelty only consists in the method by which he has gathered symptomatic and significant instances, and focused the attention of the people of our state

upon them. It is already a matter of undisputed record that 415 lynchings of Negroes have occurred in Georgia since 1885, and not one member of these mobs has been punished. The world already knows this record, and the additional facts of the burning of Negro churches and lodges, and of the expulsion of Negroes from entire counties and neighborhoods. The really new revelation now being made to the world is that a Governor of Georgia, backed by reputable and representative citizens from all over the State, is willing to publicly condemn these acts, and call upon the righteous law-abiding citizenship of the State, which is in an overwhelming majority, to put an end to such lawlessness. Anyone who has seen the leading dailies of America in the past few days will find that this course of Governor Dorsey has brought to our beloved State the most favorable commendation which we have received in a decade. Therefore, this committee calls upon all good citizens, irrespective of political or religious alignment, to give their heartiest support to our Governor in this effort to clear the honor and the fair name of Georgia."

## PARQUET FLOORING COMBINE CHARGED

Lockwood Committee Inquiry  
Testimony Shows Agreement  
as to Bounds of Restrictions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Admission that no action has been taken by the Building Trade Employers Association to discipline the members of its various associations that have pleaded guilty or have been convicted of conspiracy or other violations of the Anti-Trust Law, was made by William G. Reid, president of the Parquet Flooring Association, and a member of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Association, before the Lockwood Housing Investigation Committee yesterday. It was also brought out through his testimony and that of Benjamin V. Hall, secretary of the Brooklyn branch of the Parquet Flooring Association, that a committee of the association had been appointed to draw up a schedule of prices, and that this list had been sent to all the members, Mr. Reid said, and that since the consolidation of the Brooklyn, Bronx and Manhattan Associations of Parquet Flooring Manufacturers in 1920, no firms had operated in other boroughs than their own. Testimony was given in regard to the National Glass Distributors Association composed of flat glass jobbers, and the National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers, showing similar agreement on prices.

Evidence was offered that the Association of Master Painters, when confronted with a strike of District Council 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, induced the leaders of the union to organize a new union, paying them \$20,000 to finance it, had it recognized by the International Union of Painters, and then since used it as a club to drive No. 9 out of business, as well as any employing painters who settled with the strikers.

Similar practices to those in other building associations were testified to in regard to the Employing Plasterers Association, the Architectural Iron and Bronze Manufacturers, and Ornamental Iron and Bronze Association, including fixing rates for labor far above the wages paid, refusal to complete work of another member who held a dispute with the owner of the building, and blacklisting.

In order to put a stop to the practice of fixing dealers in building supplies, builders and other persons involved in crooked dealings when they pleaded guilty to violation of laws, the Lockwood committee, at a recent executive session, decided unanimously to recommend legislation making a jail sentence of from six months to three years mandatory for the violation of the Anti-Trust Laws, with a fine in addition optional.

They also took under consideration the question of calling a special session of the Legislature to enact this law, as well as other legislation which the committee regards as imperatively necessary to meet the housing situation, including a law regulating the fire insurance monopoly, according to an announcement made by Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the committee.

The Merchants Association, through its board of directors, has requested that the increase of wages of \$1 per day, per man, granted last January by the Building Trade Employers Association, pursuant to an arrangement with Robert P. Brindell, to enable the members of the union to pay Brindell that sum for the activities of the Building Trade Council controlled by him, be canceled, and the old scale restored, and that steps be taken to prevent such practices in the future.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE DEFENDED

Surgeon-General Replies to Al-  
legations of Inefficiency—Much  
More Money Needed, He  
Says, for Rehabilitation Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A vigorous defense of the Public Health Service of the United States Government was put up yesterday by Hugh S. Cummings, surgeon-general, who appeared before the Joint Committee on Education and Labor, which is holding hearings on the proposed Public Welfare Bill.

Surgeon-General Cummings undertook to answer some of the graver charges of inefficiency and mismanagement recently made against the service, which form the basis for an investigation to be undertaken shortly by the Senate Finance Committee.

The witness ostensibly appeared before the committee to make recommendations as to certain changes in the Fess-Kenyon bill, but in answer to certain pointed questions put up by the committee members, he launched into a general defense of the work carried on by the service, particularly with reference to soldier rehabilitation. This was one of the real pieces of work entrusted to the service and the general indictment is that the latter proved woefully lacking in dealing with it.

## Expenditures of the Service

Much of the criticism which has been freely offered in wholesale lots has been made with no consideration of the difficulties under which the Public Health Service has been working, particularly since the war, said General Cummings. Many people, he pointed out, have an exaggerated idea of the money expended in this line of activity. As a matter of fact, the sum expended by the Public Health Service during the year 1920 amounted to only \$2,340,000 in general work, with a considerably larger amount spent for services to ex-service men. Charges of gross inefficiency are as often as not founded on ignorance as to true conditions, he added. Such inefficiency and failures as do exist in the work of the service should be attributed to the gaps between various activities, rather than to any duplication of functions. The Public Health Service has built up an esprit de corps, a tradition to duty which is being seriously menaced by the many criticisms lately leveled at it," he stated.

## Alleged Neglect of War Veterans

General Cummings was questioned as to the sensational charges recently made by David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, relative to neglect of world war veterans now receiving help from the government. While admitting that undesirable conditions existed in many of the centers for relief work, he insisted that a great deal of the dissatisfaction among the men themselves was due rather to the fact that they are unable in many cases to secure the compensation due them from the government than to physical neglect or bad treatment. No incapacitated veteran applying to the government authorities for temporary help has been refused, although the Public Health Service, which has charge of this work, has often been hard put to find the proper facilities, said General Cummings. He said that an investigation now was under way, and that conditions were being steadily improved, but that about \$12,000,000 more would be needed for this rehabilitation work.

During the cross-questioning by members of the committee the Bureau of War Risk Insurance was incidentally scored for its attitude toward the disabled soldier seeking compensation. It was charged that despite the bureau's rock-ribbed determination to go only by the official records, the records had been shown to be at fault in many cases, with resulting injustice to the veterans entitled to compensation.

## Efficiency Investigation

The result of an investigation undertaken by the Bureau of Efficiency to determine whether the collecting of 12 scattered agencies into one new de-

partment would result in economy or to added expense was announced to the committee by Mr. Brown, head of the bureau. The present payroll of these 12 departments is \$41,385,176, of which \$216,600 is paid to employees engaged only in personnel administration. The collection of these separate agencies into one homogeneous department would unquestionably result in a reduction in clerical force and overhead expenses, said Mr. Brown. He placed a conservative estimate of the annual savings to be effected at \$3,000,000.

"I am convinced," he said, "that there would follow also an improvement in administration, due to getting rid of duplication and to taking these agencies out of departments where their needs are overlooked in the more definite work falling to the department."

## MARTIAL LAW EDICT IN MINING DISTRICT

CHARLESTON, West Virginia.—E. F. Morgan, Governor of West Virginia, yesterday issued a proclamation declaring martial law in Minzo County, where what has been termed a "lock-out" coal strike has been in progress for almost a year.

The proclamation says a "state of war, insurrection and riot is and has been for some time in existence." "Large bodies of armed men," the proclamation continues, "have assembled in the mountains of Minzo County and fired into and shot up public and other buildings and fired into passenger trains while passing over the Norfolk & Western Railroad. Many lives have been lost and much property destroyed as a result of riot and bloodshed is still rampant and pending."

The Governor also declared that the county authorities have been unable to "put down or control such insurrection and riot, and have been and are now powerless to enforce the law."

## Disorder in Car Strike

ALBANY, New York.—Albany was quiet yesterday after a night marked by disorders more pronounced than any since the union employees of the United Traction Company refused to operate cars nearly four months ago in protest against a wage reduction of 25 per cent. Eight cars were partly wrecked and several persons injured. State troopers brought about order. Street car service, suspended earlier than usual on Thursday night as a result of the disorders, was resumed at the regular hour yesterday.

## FARMERS' ATTITUDE ON GRAIN MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—That the farmers of the country see no danger of the removal of the Board of Trade from Chicago because of the proposed legislation in Washington and Springfield regulating the operations of the grain market, is the assertion made by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in a statement issued yesterday, in which he states that the bills "indicate clearly the organized farmers' attitude toward manipulation of food products." Mr. Howard says that "neither the Lantz nor the Trencher bill interferes in any way with legitimate trading on the Board of Trade. Moreover the reason why the Board of Trade in Chicago is because Chicago is geographically and economically the greatest grain distributing mart in the world."

## AID FOR ALIEN TEACHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HARTFORD, Connecticut.—State aid to establish schools for non-English-speaking adults is provided in a bill passed by the House. It authorizes towns to establish such schools for 75 sessions upon application of 20 or more non-English-speaking adults and the State to pay \$2 for each pupil attending regularly the specified number of sessions.

## GENERAL PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE

Proposed Advance in Price of  
Gas in Rhode Island Results  
in Growing Opinion That  
Company Should Cut Dividend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Overwhelming sentiment against a proposed increase in the price of gas, which would permit the gas company's maintaining its "traditional" 8 per cent dividend, and a growing feeling that the company should cut the dividend sufficiently to meet an anticipated deficit, coupled with the mayor's insistence on an inquiry, are salient features of the situation created by the proposed raise. It is believed that this combined sentiment will prevent an increase at this time.

At a public hearing before the State Utilities Commission the chairman, William C. Bliss, lamented a newspaper trial of the case. Charles H. Manchester, president of the gas company, said he did not consider the present "a psychological time to raise prices." Elmer S. Chace, city solicitor, representing the protestants, said it is "an era of falling prices," and he thought the gas company should defer its forecast of a deficiency until a time that it could more reasonably ask for an increase.

Mr. Bliss, whose commission has been under fire for deciding that rates were "just and reasonable" a year after they had been in effect and four days after the gas company had proposed a still further advance, said: "In some instances newspapers have tried the case before the commission itself has had a chance to try it. These newspaper trials have naturally been colored by the sources from which they come."

Mr. Chace said that a temporary situation like the low price of coke should not be seized upon for a raising of gas prices. Mr. Manchester said that a third of the company's increased expenses is in increased taxes and that, if the rates were raised 10 cents per 1000 cubic feet of gas now they could be lowered that much a year from now. Mr. Chace said the city's plan was to continue the present rates and if the company should face a loss later it should be allowed an increase to recoup this loss.

Mr. Bliss said the plan to keep the present rates in force is based wholly on the theory of lowering costs and "on the other hand there is no proof that costs are going to fall." Then he suggested that the municipalities concerned and the gas companies should reach an agreement. He asserted: "If the company wants to make an agreement it is no affair of the commission's."

At the conclusion of the hearing Mr. Manchester announced to the protestants that no "formal request" for a raise in rates had been made. Interested auditors had the impression that none will be made in view of the promise of strenuous opposition.

## BUREAU CHIEF TRANSFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Extension of the work of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Philippine Islands is indicated by the transfer of George L. Logan, district office manager in Boston, to the task of establishing a district office in Manila. Mr. Logan will be succeeded by Leonard E. Gary, whose work as Trade Commissioner has been chiefly concerned with textiles and textile manufacturing, particularly fitting him for New England as a textile center.

## What is a Seladang?

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Read Charles Mayers' adventures with this strange animal in the jungles of Trengganu—among

Other interesting features in June



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## BEER NO MEDICINE, AVERS DR. WILEY

Food Expert Testifies at Hearing on Volstead Bill—Wayne B. Wheeler Alleges Widespread Forging of Liquor Permits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Through the testimony of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former pure food expert of the government, prohibition leaders yesterday established to the evident satisfaction of the House Judiciary Committee the fact that beer as a medicine is "outlawed."

Dr. Wiley's testimony served to destroy all hopes of the liquor element that their arguments that beer had medicinal properties would receive even the barest consideration. The committee members in the final drafting of the Volstead bone-dry bill.

Beer has no medicinal value, the former chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry informed the committee. He then proceeded to denounce beer even as a beverage.

Charges by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, that a widespread system of forging permits for liquor is making strict enforcement of the Prohibition Act impossible, stirred the committee.

During the course of the hearing, which closed last evening, the so-called Palmer beer ruling, which the prohibitionists blame for the present troubles in law enforcement, was a target for attack.

When the ruling was criticized by Republican members of the committee, Hatton M. Summers (D.), Representative from Texas, said: "If the Palmer ruling is illegal then why don't you Republicans get the present Attorney-General to issue an order to rescind it?"

"The Palmer ruling must be regarded as law," Mr. Summers contended, "else this committee would not now be considering legislation for the sole purpose of repealing it."

Dr. Wiley was called in as a witness to answer the arguments of druggists who appeared before the committee to testify as to the fitness of beer as a medicine.

No Medicinal Properties  
"As to the medicinal properties of beer, there are none," Dr. Wiley said, emphatically.

"As far as I know, beer has never been found in the Pharmacopoeia of the United States. And if it had been there I would have found it out. It certainly has not been recognized as a medicine within the last two decades, and no request from reliable sources has been made to include it as such. The reliable physicians disapprove of beer and it is not indorsed by the profession. Beer has been regarded solely by the scientific world as a beverage."

Dr. Wiley was questioned by various members of the committee to explain the effects of beer on persons accustomed to drinking it regularly. His answers tended to show that the habitual use of beer is harmful.

Dr. Wiley pronounced the Volstead bill on the whole a good piece of legislation, designed to stop the leaks in the National Prohibition Act.

His testimony dealt chiefly with technical questions affecting the use of beer. The stuff sold by bootleggers he dismissed with a shrug of his shoulders as something that would "kill the average person who drank it."

"Then you wouldn't take much stock in so-called 'home brew'?" he was asked.

"The home brewer is the poorest brewer in the world, I believe," replied Dr. Wiley. "Certainly he makes the worst beer in the world, if you can call it by that name. If we are going to drink beer it ought to be brewed by a professional brewer. No, I can't find any word of praise for the home brewer. He is a menace to health."

The Insular Possessions  
The question of extending prohibition to the Philippine Islands and all other insular possessions of the United States served as a bone of contention during the morning hearings. C. H. Randall, former Representative from California, was the witness who injected the subject into the proceedings.

"Manila is the widest open city in the Orient," Mr. Randall charged, after expressing a desire to see the islands "cleaned up."

"That is strong language to use," replied Leonidas C. Dyer (R.), Representative from Missouri, one of the anti-prohibition members of the committee. "I do not think prohibition ought to be forced on a people who don't want it."

"Your own State voted for prohibition," replied Mr. Randall.

"Yes, but we don't want it. We think it is a vicious piece of legislation. We had an opportunity to vote on it in this country but the Filipinos have not. To say that they ought to have it forced on them now is poppycock and outrageous."

Mr. Randall declared that conditions in the islands made it imperative for Congress to take a hand there. "There are about 23,000 American soldiers in the islands, most of them young boys between 18 and 21 years. The vice conditions in Manila, which is the widest open city in the Orient, are demoralizing these soldier boys. Conditions are so bad that at one post, Ft. McKinley, the American women hardly dare leave their homes after dark without protection for fear of molestation."

Objections Answered

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, the chief power behind the Volstead bill, took the stand to answer some of the objections raised by the anti-prohibitionists.

He declared that it was impossible for Congress to enact a "bomb-proof"

bill, one that would make for 100 per cent enforcement, but he expressed the opinion that the Volstead bill would reduce the number of violations.

Mr. Wheeler charged that "hundreds of thousands of gallons of liquor" had been removed from bond through forged permits. The chief avenue by which liquor is being diverted to beverage purposes, he declared, is by a "pernicious system of forgery" which he described as widespread.

It was alleged that in a number of instances investigations had proved that prohibition agents were in connivance with the liquor manufacturers. He explained that it was not difficult to get regulation blanks from the government printing office, since they were issued freely to persons authorized to use them. In some cases he said that forged certificates had been "O. K'd" on telegraphic inquiry at headquarters when examination of records would have revealed their invalidity.

Withdrawal Permits Forged

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Four thousand cases of whisky, valued at more than \$300,000 have been withdrawn from three Kentucky distilleries free warehouses on forged permits within the last six weeks, it was announced yesterday at the office of Elwood Hamilton, collector of internal revenue for Kentucky. The permits came from Pennsylvania. Investigation of their genuineness brought word from Arthur McKean, prohibition director for Pennsylvania, that they had been made out on blanks by persons whose rights to have permits had been revoked. At Mr. Hamilton's office it was stated that the liquor apparently had been transported out of the State on trucks and delivered to transportation lines. Efforts to trace it to its final destination have been unsuccessful.

## PROGRESS OF CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Child labor is being slowly legislated out of existence in all but a few states, as shown by a report recently issued by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. A chart of the legal standards adopted in the various states to protect children in industry gives the following facts, indicative of the general trend of child labor work: In all except four states the minimum age for work in factories is 14 years, with seven states having a minimum age limit of 15 or 16 years; 29 states have recognized the eight-hour day standard for children under 16, and 41 states prohibit night work for children under 16.

Certain evidences still exist, however, to show that there is much more to be done along this line before those having the interest of children in industry at heart can be satisfied. The 11-hour day still exists for children in two states, with a weekly minimum of 60 hours; 10 states permit the employment of 14-year-old boys in mines, and six have no minimum age for such work.

## POLICY ANNOUNCED BY CUBAN PRESIDENT

HAVANA, Cuba—Dr. Alfredo Zayas, upon assuming the office of President of Cuba yesterday, was cheered by a message from Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, his opponent in the election of last November, extending his felicitations and promising his cooperation.

Policies to be pursued by Dr. Zayas as President were indicated in one of his recent addresses when he emphasized the need of economy in governmental expenditures, and declared he would recommend to the Congress the reduction of the budget from \$136,000,000 to \$60,000,000. Negotiation of a new commercial treaty with the United States was approved by Dr. Zayas. As a means of solving the acute financial stringency he advocated an extension of the moratorium; aid for banks by the issuance of adequately guaranteed paper currency and formation of a cooperative organization of banking institutions.

## PROSPECT OF PEACE IN CLOTHING TRADE

Resignation of President of Clothing Manufacturers Association and Its Reorganization Are Said to Promise Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The prospect of a speedy peace in the clothing trade has been brightened by the resignation of William Bandler as president of the Clothing Manufacturers Association of New York and the reorganization of that body, which has already begun. This association, so Philip Walcott, of Philip Walcott Inc., one of the largest manufacturers in it, who resigned his membership in the association this week, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, was evolved by the consolidation of various concerns whose different interests never interlocked properly. They could mix no more than could oil and water, he said. By far the greater number of members wanted peaceful cooperation with the unions; only a minority of about 10 per cent might be called bitter enemies, who stood out for a complete open shop. They insisted that the unions grant all their demands before they would consider negotiations with them. Mr. Walcott said that he, personally, was opposed to the open shop, as he thought it would mean going back to a chaotic condition in which some would work altogether too long hours, and that wages would be driven below a living level.

What Industry Needs  
"What the industry really needs is an instrument which will cause the workmen to respect the boss, to do his work right and to give his best in the way of production and speed," said Mr. Walcott. "The trouble with the union is that it protects the lazy man and puts him on a par with the good workers."

"Some manufacturers work on the contract system, others have their own inside shops, while other group uses both methods. The contractor frequently gets along better and can get more out of his men than can the man who has the inside shop for the men in the inside shop are more likely to become lazy, and the union officials, who fear losing their leadership, are afraid to discipline them. What is needed is some system of discipline."

"The present strife can be settled by compromise, and a workable agreement evolved, I believe, which will establish a production standard. Manufacturers must have the right to discharge for underproduction without review. That, I believe, the union is willing at least, to concede—to deduct from pay to equalize underproduction or to require overtime work without extra pay to bring production up to an established minimum."

Individual Records  
"I believe that the union is now willing to allow individual records to be kept in order that we may know where to place the responsibility for underproduction. Then we must have the proper machinery, including an impartial chairman, to prevent strikes and lockouts. The right to discharge, subject to review, for any cause must be granted the employer, and a 15 per cent reduction in wages accepted, I believe. Upon such a basis I am sure that peace may be made and maintained. Eventually this will doubtless lead to the Rochester system."

"If sincerity is manifest by both sides under the new arrangement there can be lasting peace. I am convinced that Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, is trying to be fair to both sides and to bring into the New York market proper working conditions, so that it can compete with other markets. The New York market always leads in popular priced goods because its help is of the highest type of efficiency, and under the new method, where a man is paid according to his production, we may see a wonderful decrease in cost. The day of a decent suit of clothes for \$25 or even less is in sight already. The

clothing business is in a thoroughly liquidated condition today.

"Conditions will be still better when the union will grant preferential treatment to the manufacturer in order to give the manufacturer an incentive to maintain an inside shop. The union seems to foster the contract system, which entails great waste. The inside shop is the normal system and is bound to come, although it may take years. Another thing that must come is a minimum wage for a minimum production."

Sidney Hillman's Statement

"The resignation of Mr. Bandler, the leader of the lockout, means that the war policy of the manufacturers has gone down to defeat and that we may hope that a state department will take its place," said Sidney Hillman to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We are hoping for a speedy and peaceful settlement of our difficulties and the union is prepared to take whatever economic steps are necessary to put the New York market upon an economic equality with other markets." Mr. Hillman was not ready to discuss specific terms of settlement.

At the office of J. Skolny and Brother, who are awaiting a decision from the Appellate Division in their suit against officials of the Amalgamated, it was said the suit would not be dropped. At the office of J. Friedman & Co. Inc., which has a suit pending against Sidney Hillman and others which seeks the dissolution of the Amalgamated, it was said that the firm had not yet decided whether to continue the suit or to drop it.

## PLANS STUDIED ON IMMIGRATION

Officials Preparing to Enforce Restriction Act Which Becomes Effective on June 3

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Immigration Bureau officials began yesterday putting in final shape plans for enforcing the Immigration Restriction Act which was signed on Thursday by President Harding and which becomes effective on June 3.

The chief problem was the development of a system of exchange of information between government representatives at home and abroad regarding the number of immigrants entering the country. A complete interchange of such information will be necessary to prevent more than the legal number of immigrants entering from any one country.

The entry of immigrants through Canada will present another problem. Aliens who have lived in Canada less than a year and who come to the United States will be charged against the quota of the country from which they entered Canada.

Since the United States has no immigration arrangements with Mexico, additional safeguards will be needed on that border to prevent the smuggling of aliens into the United States.

## VOTE UNANIMOUS ON DISARMAMENT

Resolution Adopted at Chicago Asking President Harding to Call Conference by United States, England and Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A resolution asking that President Warren G. Harding call a disarmament conference between the United States, England and Japan was passed at the closing session of the Congress on Reduction of Armaments and the sixth annual meeting of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, held here on May 18, 19 and 20. The resolution was presented by Raymond Robins of Chicago before the final mass meeting of the convention, and received the unanimous approval of the delegates.

Internationalism as a means for maintaining the peace of the world was discussed in many phases by the speakers who addressed the meetings.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, gave the delegates to the congress assurance of the support of organized labor in any movement to bring about disarmament, speaking at the final meeting, held in Medina Temple.

Mr. Bryan Speaks for Peace  
William Jennings Bryan spoke on the subject of "The Church United for Peace," asking for "disarmament by agreement if possible, but disarmament by example if necessary."

"Though militarists and navalists may control other nations, God forbid that such men can be our hands by holding back their own countries from joining in an universal disarmament congress," he said. "War is the business of some men who live on carnage and grow fat on blood, and disarmament will put them out of business. Let us show the world that we want peace through disarmament."

"The United States is the only nation, it seems, that cannot get out of the war after the war is over. Although we can go into war by a majority vote of the House and Senate, it takes a two-thirds majority vote of the Senate to get us out after the war's over."

"With or Without Reservations"

"No one in the United States read the newspapers more carefully than I did during the peace conference and I was sorely disappointed when I saw that the Treaty was going to be written in the spirit of Nietzsche and Darwin rather than in the spirit of Christ. The statesmen of the world seemed to follow the devil's advice, and we had to pay the devil's price in the great war."

"If we were willing to accept the Treaty with the League, with or without reservations, in order that the United States might 'get in' and change things afterward, for I believed that our counsel, which is sorely needed by the

world today, is worth more to the world than an army.

"There are three classes of people today with regard to the question of disarmament; first, the few who would wait and see what other nations will do with regard to the reduction of armaments; secondly, that very large group who would be willing to take a stand for disarmament, provided the other nations would join in with us; and thirdly, that vast group who have faith and belief enough to come out boldly for leadership and would be willing to say to the world, 'We will lead the way alone in disarmament, and let the world follow our lead.'"

Borah Amendment Indorsed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Central Trades and Labor Council adopted a resolution at its last meeting urging adoption of the proposed Borah amendment to the naval appropriation bill, which authorizes the President to invite Great Britain and Japan to a conference on disarmament, and asking the Senate to defer a vote on the naval appropriation bill until after the conclusion of the conference.

## COMPANY CHARGED WITH WASTE OF MILK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—A report that the Milk Producers Cooperative Marketing Company, of Gary and Indiana Harbor, has been pouring from 10,000 to 12,000 gallons of sweet skim milk into the sewer daily for several months has aroused Dr. John N. Hurty, secretary of the state Board of Health, to protest against what he designates as a "sin and a reflection on our civilization." Officials of the Milk Producers Marketing Company are said to attempt justification of the destruction of the milk by the plea that there is no profit in the manufacture of cheese from milk from which the butter fat has been removed. The company has 17,000 members in Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, and it supplies most of the milk to 5,000,000 consumers in northern Indiana and the Chicago district. "Within a short distance from those places where the milk is destroyed," said Dr. Hurty, "there no doubt are thousands of under-nourished children." The state Attorney-General is taking steps to invoke a state law against combinations in restraint of trade to stop the alleged waste of milk.

## WIRE ERRORS TO COST MORE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Telegraph companies were ordered yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish rules by July 13 increasing their liability for errors in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of interstate messages. The amount of liability for each message received for transmission at the unrepeated message rate was fixed by the commission at not less than \$500, nor less than \$5000 for each message received at the repeated message rate.

## ARGUMENT FOR NEW STEEL WAGE CUT

Official of Independent Corporation Says Recent Reduction of 20 Per Cent Did Not Cover Price Drop of 1921

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Wages in the steel industry have not yet reached the ground, according to an official of a prominent independent steel corporation. The recent reduction of 20 per cent merely meets the average loss incurred the past year without covering the loss per ton caused by the reduction in prices made during the present year, he said.

On the basis of last year's prices, the labor cost of manufacture was approximately \$42.29 per ton of steel sold, out of a selling price averaging \$98.05. The 20 per cent reduction would mean a reduction of \$8.45 per ton or a reduction of 8.62 per cent on selling price. Thus the recent reduction of 7 per cent in the selling price, which had actually amounted to 8 per cent to 12 per cent in many lines, had not met the wage reduction.

Recent issues of The Iron Age had shown a reduction in price of all the lines, including plates, bars and similar forms of structural steel. If there was to be any future prosperity in the steel industry, it would be necessary either considerably to reduce wages or to force the reduction of rates of shipping by water or rail, involving reduction of wages in those industries. The independent steel corporations were still suffering from the general prostration of business, operating at the present time at about 30 per cent of capacity.

In regard to statements that the reduction of prices was more than met by the reduction of wages, the informant said that labor leaders were not taking account of the other factors in the situation, including freights, but were estimating wholly on the basis that labor cost was the only expense in steel manufacture. The recent statement of Judge E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, that at present prices the average loss of the corporation per ton of steel manufactured amounted to approximately \$2 per ton more than the lowering of labor cost, was amply borne out by the experience of the independents.

## FORMER GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA INDICTED

PENSACOLA, Florida—Sidney J. Catts, former Governor of Florida, has been indicted for peonage here by a federal grand jury.

The indictment charges that former Governor Catts, after obtaining pardons for two Negro convicts, forced them to work on one of his farms in West Florida. The former governor recently was indicted by the Bradford County grand jury on charges of accepting \$700 for a pardon for a prisoner serving a life term for murder.

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## "JUSTICE FOR INDIA" KEYNOTE OF SPEECH

Lord Reading, the New Viceroy of India, Welcomes Opportunities for Jurisprudence Which His New Post Affords

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The new Viceroy arrived recently at Delhi, but as this is the season when the government begins its annual migration to the hills and the whole of army headquarters has, as a matter of fact, moved to Simla, he did not stop in the capital for more than a day or two, and then only to pay a brief visit to the Punjab, arriving in the hills about April 20.

Lord Reading's few utterances since he landed have been marked by sincere eloquence and sympathy, but naturally he has made no dramatic pronouncement. To have done so would have argued a spirit of irresponsibility that would have argued ill for the success of his mission. Lord Reading landed at Bombay on April 2, and was enthusiastically received by a very large crowd, including, it was noticed, many members of the Jewish community. No doubt he and Lord Chelmsford met in private conclave at Government House, Bombay, where they were both guests of Sir George Lloyd, the Governor; but it is one of the curious features of the etiquette that the incoming and outgoing viceroys never meet officially.

The Kalpan, with Lord Chelmsford, Lady Chelmsford and their daughter, cast anchor at 5.30 p. m. Lord Reading was, of course, presented with the usual official address of welcome. In reply he remarked that he felt almost overwhelmed by the magnitude of the task confronting him; but he added that "no pains have been spared to make me, almost a complete stranger, feel that you are particularly desirous of displaying the innate eastern courtesy by extending a friendly hand and a gracious smile to one who comes here charged with so high and so important a mission. I note especially your sympathetic reference to the ancient race to which I belong, and observe with pleasure that you state that your pride in welcoming me is enhanced by this circumstance. It is my only connection with the East until the present moment, and this leads me to wonder whether by some fortunate, almost indefinable subtle subconsciousness, it may quicken and facilitate my understanding of the aims and aspirations, the trials, and tribulations, the joys and sorrows of the Indian people, and assist me to catch the almost inarticulate cries and insidious whispers of those multitudes who suffer most and yet find it difficult if not impossible to express their needs."

### Lord Reading Seeks Justice

After referring to the big schemes of development, which have been put in hand by Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency proceeded to refer to the fundamentals of justice and sympathy which "are the brightest gems in any diadem. . . . Without them there is no luster in the crown; with them there is a radiance that never fails to attract loyalty and affection. It is true," he continued, "that as Viceroy I shall be privileged to practice justice in larger fields than in the courts of law, but the justice now in my charge is not confined within the statutes of law reports. It is a justice that is unfettered, and has regard to all conditions and circumstances, and should be pursued in close alliance with sympathy and understanding. Above all, it must be regardless of distinctions and rigorously impartial."

Everyone recognizes the purity of His Excellency's intentions, but at the same time justice has been the predominant feature of British administration in this country. It is safe to say, even before Lord Reading had been heard of.

His Excellency has early been tackled with a difficult problem, the fluctuation, or rather the fall, in the rupee exchange. Just over a year ago the rupee stood at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d., the highest figure to which it had ever attained, but now it is down to between 1s. 3d. and 1s. 4d. During the early part of 1920 as a result of the war, industrial effort, and the practical cessation of imports during the war, India's export trade never stood higher. The price of silver, too, was very high. The high rupee exchange encouraged remittances home, and so created a demand for sterling. The need for imports after four years' cessation also led to an increased demand, which traders fondly hoped they would be enabled to pay at a rate of from 2s. to 2s. 6d. or about 8 rupees to the pound. They were led to this belief, so it was said, by the report of the currency commission and the government action on it.

To stabilize Rupee  
This commission had recommended the rupee being stabilized at 2s. to the gold pound, and that it should be linked to gold instead of sterling, inasmuch as the pound in New York no longer fetched anything like its former value. Furthermore, if the rupee was linked to sterling, it would become involved in all the rises in price in sterling countries. Though the cost of living had risen greatly in India, it was still a cheap country in which to live, compared with most European countries. The rupee last July was therefore declared legal tender of the value of 2s., and Indian merchants professed to believe that the government guaranteed that it should not go below that figure. The government did not and could not. For some months it sold Reserve

Council drafts in London, but in October last it found the policy too expensive and abandoned all attempts artificially to stabilize the exchange.

Exchange had, in a way, needed stabilizing, because, concurrently with the very large demands for imports made during 1920, India's exports began seriously to fall off. The monsoon of 1920 was a partial failure in that the rains terminated early and the crops to a certain extent failed. Concurrently with the great rise in imports and the diminished exports came the fact that the impoverished counties of Europe made little demand for India's goods. So the rupee fell to its present lowly figure, and Indian importers who ordered goods when the rupee stood from 2s. to 2s. 6d. and have to meet their bills of exchange when it is only half that figure of course have sustained serious losses.

### Talk of Repudiation

There has been wild talk of repudiation and refusal to pay bills at less than the 2-shillings rate, but such talk is disastrous to credit, and commercial immorality has been denounced by all the more important firms. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants Chamber referred to the matter in presenting addresses to Lord Reading, but the latter could only reply that governments had almost unanimously given up attempts to interfere with exchange. It is of course true, as the chamber averred, that the high price of the rupee tended to discourage exports and encourage imports; but the reverse, which is the present situation, is also true. There is, however, a general disposition to give the new Viceroy every chance. He has had a different reception from the extremists than the Duke of Connaught. Mr. Ghandi, in a message to the non-cooperators at Delhi, expressed a wish that there should be no "harshness" or day of mourning, in connection with the Viceroy's arrival, but that non-cooperators should observe an attitude of strict neutrality.

In recognition of the second anniversary of the fateful month of April 1919, the month of the Punjab rebellion, and the Amritsar affair, Mr. Ghandi decreed a general halt, but with special reference to April 6 and 13. As far as can be ascertained, so great still is his influence among the masses that the order met with a pretty general response. At Calcutta, however, business proceeded as usual, shopkeepers asking that if they had to forgo their profits by closing their shops, would Mr. Ghandi recoup them the loss? At Karachi and Simla the bazaars were closed, as they were at Allahabad. At the latter place everything was most peaceful. During the week the extremist press appeared with a public letter from Mr. Ghandi, black bordered, which it was confessed contained much sound and eloquent advice. The Hindu leader remarked that "April 6 and 13 will be soon upon us. The 6th saw India one and awakened. The 13th was a black Sunday when a diabolical attempt was made to crush a nation that had just become awakened."

### School and Courts

He went on to add, "The nation has affirmed and reaffirmed its determination to redeem the Caliphate and the Punjab wrongs, and to establish justice. The December Congress (at Madras) went further, and declared its intention of acquiring Swaraj within one year." He remarked that "the school and courts movements continue," but that it is practically his solitary comment on a movement which at one time was to work such marvels. But in such things "a very special" effort is needed. First, "we must acquire a greater mastery over ourselves, and secure an atmosphere of perfect calm, peace, and good will; we must ask forgiveness for every unkind word thoughtlessly uttered, or unkind deed done to anyone. Second, we must still further cleanse our hearts, and we Hindus and Muhammadans must cease to suspect one another's motives. Third, we Hindus must call no one unclean or mean or inferior to ourselves, and must therefore cease to regard the Pariah class as untouchable; we must consider it sinful to regard a fellow-being as untouchable."

This attitude, of course, approximates to Christianity, and is poles apart from the attitude of the high caste Brahmins, who were the original leaders of the anti-British and revolutionary movement. He continues: "The fourth is the curse of drink. Happily, India seems to have voluntarily and spontaneously resolved to get rid of the curse. In any case no physical force should be used to attain the end; a determined, peaceful campaign of persuasion must succeed. The fifth is the introduction of the spinning wheel in every home, larger production and use of khadi,

and complete giving up of foreign cloth." This is advocated ceaselessly by Mr. Ghandi in the hope of making India economically independent of the foreigner.

### Present Needs Apparent

After requesting systematic and ceaseless collections of subscriptions for the Tilak Swaraj fund, Mr. Ghandi concludes by remarking that though hardships have become cheap, easily organized and have therefore lost much of their original value, "hardships that these two days have a significance all their own," and that the two days of fast should be utilized for special prayers and worship. The week of consecration must be a week of self-examination and purification. "As soon as we have rendered ourselves fit, no person on earth can prevent our establishing Swaraj and securing redress of the two great wrongs. It is the strain of idealism in him which makes Mr. Ghandi so formidable."

So idealistic is he at times that there is grave fear that, as in 1919 so in 1921, he is being exploited by revolutionaries of a more earthy, and material type. The All India Congress, the supposed protagonists of Muhammadan opinion in India, are in the opinion of those well qualified to judge, the real villains of the piece. One of the first things which Lord Reading will have read after his arrival will be a most truculent speech by Muhammad Ali, which any government in any country in the world except that left behind by Lord Chelmsford would have had him arrested.

Muhammad Ali candidly avowed his belief in violence. The speech was at a conference of Muhammadan volunteers held near Madras, where he said in effect that out of regard for Mr. Ghandi, he was following non-violent methods, and added the quaint observation that it would be a shame for millions of Indians to fight a handful of Englishmen, and that was what deterred him from violence. The English came in like thieves, he went on to explain, and they should send the thief out by the same aperture through which he entered their house. They should approach the Indian troops, Indian police, and Indian Civil Service and draw them out.

From this it will be seen that there is a real difference of opinion between Mr. Ghandi and his principal lieutenant, which may yet ruin the non-cooperation movement. As it is, all is not well with it; recently a congress was held at Banjal in Bengal, and this was distinguished by a trenchant attack made by the veteran agitator and journalist, Bipin Chandra Pal, who evidently fears a theocracy with Mr. Ghandi as Samuel. A few weeks ago Bipin Chandra Pal was addressing enthusiastic crowds of students in Calcutta, telling them to seek nothing of the future; they must leave their studies at once, and work for Swaraj, which would surely come at once. Perhaps the failure of the students' strike has chastened Mr. Pal, for at Banjal he loudly declared that Swaraj would never come, except as a result of a reasonable and moderate compromise with the British rulers. Of such stuff is the Indian agitator made.

Correspondence is proceeding between the local government of Burma, the Government of India, and the Home Government, with regard to the application of the reforms schemes to Burma. Burma does not at present come under the Government of India Act, and the general opinion is that the Province is a yet hardly fitted for the responsibility.

Preliminary returns for the census, in regard to which Mr. Ghandi has lately announced that the people should cooperate with the government, give the population of India as 319,000,000, or an increase of 4,000,000 since the census of 1911.

### CABINETMAKERS STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The cabinetmakers in the Cape Town factories went on strike recently. Trade has slackened off considerably in recent months, and the employers contend that, owing to the prevalence of "ca" canny methods adopted apparently with a view to the prevention of unemployment, it is impracticable for them to carry on. They accordingly gave three months' notice of their intention to terminate existing agreements, to revert to the pre-war week of 48 hours, to reintroduce piece work, and to limit the overtime rate to one and a quarter time. The skilled mechanics in the building trade recently submitted certain differences with employers to a joint board, on which they were, of course, represented, and, as the result of a thorough examination of the position, a slight decrease in the rate of wages was agreed upon. The number of men out on strike is several hundred, and in all, 10,000 workmen are affected.

## PASSENGER SERVICE BY AIR IS FORESEEN

Major Scott, Commander of the Famous R-34, Says Aircraft Utility Depends Chiefly on Excellency of Engine Design

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—That a passenger airship service over an extended route could be easily inaugurated, and a regular schedule readily maintained by the aid of the mooring mast system, is the opinion of Maj. G. H. Scott, as expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently in discussing the future possibilities of commercial airship travel. Major Scott, it will be remembered, commanded the R-34 on its memorable trip across the Atlantic in 1919, and the experiences gained on that and other occasions enables him to speak with authority on this subject.

It is mainly owing to the prevailing unsettled weather conditions in Great Britain that airship flying has been greatly restricted by the method hitherto in force of landing and housing the airships in sheds, for to enable them to leave or return to a shed the wind must be moderate, i.e., of velocity not greater than 15 to 18 miles per hour. The serious nature of this and other limitations in this country have been realized more and more clearly in recent years, and it is in consequence of these limitations that the development of the mooring mast has been brought about.

It has been proved that once in the air an airship is not seriously inconvenienced by bad weather, and the increasing performance of the rigid type has brought home the possibilities of this form of aircraft for long-distance aerial transport. The necessity for a method of landing and housing airships, therefore, which is not subject to the same disadvantages as the shed, has become increasingly pressing. The adoption of the mooring mast system enables the airship to depart or return at any time desired, and also does away entirely with the necessity for housing it after a flight.

### Mooring Mast Clears Way

There are, as Major Scott pointed out, great problems—both technical and financial—that must be mastered before airship travel can be fully brought within the range of a successful commercial undertaking, but the mooring mast, he considers, cleared the way to such an extent that the other questions have been shorn of much of their magnitude. The old method of using immense sheds necessitated an establishment of some 300 to 400 men, all of whom needed some training in order to be able to handle the airship with safety on its arrival. By the aid of the mast, Major Scott considers that this problem would vanish almost entirely. This was clearly shown as a practical accomplishment recently before representatives of the press at the Pulham Aerodrome in Norfolk, when the R-33, sister ship to the famous R-34, sailed in and returned, her mooring mast with the utmost ease and simplicity.

On the arrival at the aerodrome on the occasion referred to, the R-33 was seen to be moored to a mast which had been constructed there in 1919. This mast, which is barely 100 feet in height, was originally built as a temporary measure for carrying out certain experiments, and is therefore only an improvisation which can be vastly improved upon in future structures. It is stated that a properly equipped mast, designed to stand the strains to which it would be subjected, should be about 160 feet in height. The R-33 has used this temporary structure as her anchorage for a period of over two months, remaining steady to it in all kinds of weather and wind conditions without the slightest damage to the craft, or the concern of its navigator and crew.

### Present Methods to Be Obsolete

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## SIGNIFICANCE OF DR. SUN'S ELECTION

Sir James Cantlie Sees in Election of "New President" Another Step Toward Establishment of a Democratic Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A long period of silence in regard to China has been broken by the announcement from Canton that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been elected "President of the Republic of China" at a special session of the Southern Parliament sitting at Canton. All the information available here in quarters either friendly or unsympathetic toward this romantic figure of Chinese politics as yet fail to establish the fact that there is anything epoch-making in this dramatic announcement, or that violent upheavals are foreshadowed by it; for Sun Yat-sen is not of such a nature that he would be prepared to carry fire and sword through China for the achievement of his purposes, nor has he the support necessary to do so if he wished. His time is not yet, according to his friends.

There is one man in London who has never lost faith in Dr. Sun Yat-sen during all the years the Chinese leader has spent in exile in England, the United States and Japan, when those opposed to the progressive ideas he has advocated have spread false rumors concerning them. Sir James Cantlie was one of the chief instruments in securing the release of Dr. Sun when the Chinese leader was deported into and imprisoned in the Chinese Legation in London, not only urging the British authorities to action, but hastening down to the docks where a steamer had been chartered to take Sun Yat-sen back to China, and convincing the captain of the ship of the necessity for refusing his prospective passenger.

After this incident Sun Yat-sen took up his abode with his former tutor and has always stayed at Sir James' house when visiting London. At Sir James' house in Harley Street, the niece of President Yuan Shih-kai also stayed. This lady was no partisan of her uncle, who struck a great blow at democracy in China by abolishing the Parliament, and to the one representative who turned up out of all the London newspapers who were invited to meet her she delivered the opinion that sooner or later Yuan Shih-kai would reveal his aim to become Emperor of China. It was while staying at Sir James' house that Sun Yat-sen received the cablegram inviting him to become provisional head of the Chinese State.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Sir James expressed his opinion of the situation set up by the election of Sun Yat-sen by the Southern Parliament. It represented, he said, another step toward the realization of the latter's ambition, the establishment of a democratic parliament consisting of properly elected members

representing all China. This meant opposition to the system of government by military governors that prevailed in the North and, therefore, the hostility of the central government at Peking, which is the one recognized by the powers. The Peking Government rested upon the power of the sword and was a military autocracy.

### Sun Yat-sen Well Known

There was no parliament at Peking, Sir James averred, and the name of the so-called President of China carried no weight with it; in fact very few people outside China knew that name. On the other hand the name of Sun Yat-sen was well known to everybody and his time would come, even though at present the nation at large might not be ready to accept his ideals. No militaristic government could last forever, particularly in China, where the majority of the people were peace-loving and the soldier ranked very low in the social scale. Under the Northern régime every bit of financial assistance that went into China from outside disappeared into non-productive channels, like the purchase of war matériel, and this could not go on.

One of the great factors in bringing about the present attitude of Great Britain toward the government at Peking, which Sir James declares rests solely upon the support of the military tuchuns of the North, was the advice given by Dr. George E. Morrison, formerly political adviser to the Chinese Government. During his active career Great Britain and other powers lent their support to Yuan Shih-kai and subsequently to his successors in the Northern government. When the North and South split, Sun Yat-sen, aiming at constitutional government, led the South against the North and later had to pay toll for his political activity by a long sojourn in Japan.

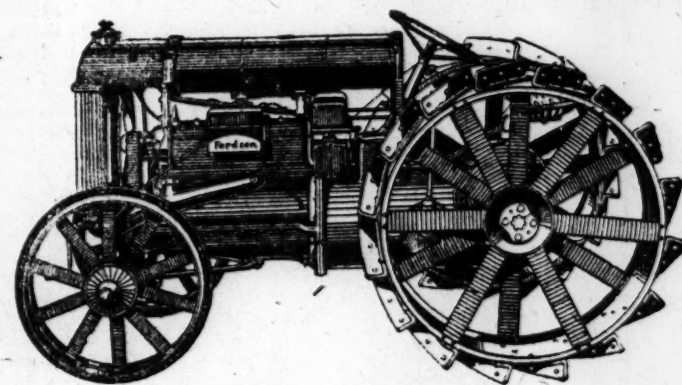
### National Figure Misjudged

According to Sir James, if Dr. Morrison were still in the same position as he occupied at one time in Chinese affairs, the latter would be found in support of Sun Yat-sen against the North instead of the reverse. Sir James informed The Christian Science Monitor's representative that Dr. Morrison belatedly confessed to have sadly misjudged the aims and motives of Sun Yat-sen and his party. Given the opportunity, he would have been glad to undo his work of the previous 10 years and to further Sun Yat-sen's cause.

It is considered likely that Sun Yat-sen will approach other powers with a view to recognition of the Canton Government. The administration of the customs, the postal and telegraphic services, and the railways present a problem of international interest.

Those connected with the Peking Government profess to be unmoved by Sun Yat-sen's election. While differing from his political views they are fully aware of his personal character, which is unlikely to lead him into any action inimical to his country's interests. The view is also expressed that the most suitable government for China would be some form of federalism in which there should be room for a well ordered state in the South under the guidance of Sun Yat-sen.

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## EDUCATION BASIS OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE

### Viscount Haldane Sees in Labor Party of Future a Reforming Force Which Will Eradicate Present Class Distinctions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Industrial peace will not come to Great Britain, or indeed to any other country, until the workers are placed on a proper basis in relation to Capital, was the opinion expressed by Viscount Haldane in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently. In his opinion the contribution which Capital makes toward production in any industry is, compared with that of Labor, one of a different nature.

A living wage for the workers should, like interest on capital, be a first charge on the earnings of any business. Capital should receive a fixed return of say 5, 10, 15 or 20 per cent, depending on the risk involved; and surplus profits, after providing for a minimum wage, should be divided up between the men who organize the business and the manual workers, in proportion to their respective contributions, declared Lord Haldane. Capital, having been taken care of with a fixed rate of interest, makes no further contribution toward earning profits and is not entitled to share in the surplus earnings, but the contribution of the inventing and organizing head may require a very high remuneration.

#### Nationalization of Industry

Had some such plan been adopted in the coal industry, the present dispute would in all probability not have occurred. In any event, in Lord Haldane's opinion, the only method of settling the dispute now is to establish a national basis for wages, as demanded by the miners' representatives. In fact, Lord Haldane would go further than this, and is willing to see the coal industry nationalized. The great difficulty, he said, in nationalizing the coal industry, or any other one for that matter, is that initiative may be destroyed and the entire business lapse into an uneconomic and extravagant extension of civil service management.

He pointed out, however, that if the plan indicated in certain evidence given by him before the Royal Commission on Coal Mines (which produced the Sankey report) were adopted, a successful administration would be probable. He considers, under these circumstances, that the industry might well show a great revival in increased individual output by the miners and enterprising management by the staff which he proposed. His evidence, as it will be remembered, explained the system which he adopted in reorganizing the administrative side of the army and the war office in relation to a plan for speedy mobilization, while he was Secretary of State for War.

#### School for Political Administration

These plans, which had been elaborated some years before the opening of the great war, were immediately successful; and, as he testified before Sir John Sankey, the first British units were, under his scheme of mobilization, transported to France within some 12 or 14 hours of the declaration of war on Germany. Broadly speaking, Lord Haldane stated, his plan would be to select and educate administrative officers in the same way in which he arranged for the education of officers at the London School of Economics, where annually 40 officers were trained and taught things which they never could have learned in the army.

In reply to a question as to whether these men would have as great an incentive as the mine owners in developing efficient service in the mines if they were government officers on a fixed salary, he said: "I agree that such men will not have the identical impulse which most business men have to a sustained effort after efficiency. But although they may not be moved by the desire to make a fortune for themselves, they have another motive which, in my experience, is even more potent with the better class of man—namely, the desire for distinction in the service of the state. For this reason I would gladly see more recognition given to deserving officers in the British Civil Service also, as I feel that there is insufficient inducement there to get the best out of our faithful workers."

#### Lack of Education a Barrier

Viscount Haldane, who, although no longer in office, engages in many activities, including attendance at the House of Lords on judicial cases for four or five days a week, devotes the remainder of his time to what he considers the most important movement for the saving of democracy both in Great Britain and the United States. This movement is the extension of university training extramurally for adult education. In this connection he travels throughout the country, addressing meetings on this important subject.

Lord Haldane considers that the real and mischievous separation between the working classes and the capitalistic class is the differentiation of education. If the workmen had the same facilities for education that the wealthy man has, much of the unrest and dissatisfaction with conditions would be removed, and they would feel a sense of contentment with life and of equality with their employers which would take away much of the present suspicion and distrust which produce unrest.

Such training, he said, must, of course, be voluntary, and if it is to be effective it should operate through the students coming in contact with professors and teachers whom they can respect for their attainments in

the great universities of the country. According to his plan the universities will require a much larger and more adequately paid staff of tutors and lecturers than they can at present provide. This, of course, will mean state aid. Adult education joint committees, on which representatives of the localities and of the universities will serve, should look after district demands and the organization of their supply.

Unemployed Seek Education  
In the few districts where such plans have already been put into effect, he informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, admirable results have been attained, and on his recent visit to the Midland district, he made inquiries as to whether the wave of unemployment had affected the local libraries. He was delighted to find that the unemployed workers had made increased demands for serious literature, and in consequence there had been no disturbances and the hardship of unemployment had been less resented. In those districts than in other parts of Britain.

It is obvious that this adult education increases a man's sense of duty and improves his output in the workshop. The whole community, therefore, benefits, and the product of the labor is improved and cheapened, and thus the manufacturer maintains his markets. The only hope for tranquillity lies in the education of the masses.

#### Development of Labor Party

This work in which he is engaged, he considers, will not show its full fruitage for some 25 years, but as the benefits become known, public opinion will demand increased facilities; in other words, while the seeds are being sown, the coming generation will reap the benefits. This attitude is well expressed in Lord Haldane's motto, "Sowing, not reaping."

This seems to have been carried out with regard to Lord Haldane's greatest achievement for the benefit of his country, for he never received the credit which is his due for building up the expeditionary and territorial forces and the officers' training corps, three institutions which stood the country in good stead in the early days of the war. Nor has he ever received sufficient credit for his mobilization plans which proved so effective. All three of these plans undoubtedly laid the foundation of Britain's immense fighting force which was evolved before the war terminated.

Lord Haldane considers that when this time of reaping comes, Great Britain may indeed be a great nation, for then the Labor Party, the members of which at present have somewhat crude political views, may have made advances in ideals beyond those of the old Progressive Party, which has become moribund for lack of ideals. He recalled the days when he was a member of the House of Commons, and belonged to that active group consisting of Herbert Asquith, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, and others, which was considered a thorn in the sides of the Liberal Ministry; but the ideas which they propounded then, and which were thought extreme, have since been adopted and have become the law of the land. There is no such group in the House today, and for lack of ideas this old party is passing away.

The Labor Party of the future, he considers, will carry out great reforms, and in course of time, through ruler education of what may be called the proletariat, there will be no class distinction excepting the distinction of merit.

#### WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

NEW GLASGOW, Nova Scotia—An unusual plan for relieving distress caused by unemployment has been adopted here, where a fund of \$20,000 is being raised by popular subscription on the initiative of Mayor Mason. This will be used to pay the bills for work to be done on the streets and parks of the town by citizens who have been thrown out of employment because of slack times in the steel industry, upon which the community ordinarily depends. Decision to take this action was reached at a public meeting called by the Mayor, and at the meeting \$3000 was immediately subscribed and committees were appointed to obtain the other subscriptions needed. The rate of wages that is being paid under this plan depends in each case upon the size and the requirements of the family of the man seeking work. To those who expressed doubt that men would work for \$1 or \$1.50 a day, Mayor Mason bluntly stated that the plan was intended to enable needy families to obtain bread, not to supply money for luxuries or amusements.

#### FARMERS ADVOCATE THRIFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its South African News Office

CILDARA, Middledrift, Cape Colony—At a meeting recently held by native farmers in the Eastern Province at Cildara, Middledrift, S. Zibh, their chief, said that the aim of the association was that of "mutual consultation on methods of increasing daily bread." Davison Jabavu gave hints to the farmers to make a native farm purchase combine in order to secure all land in their districts against being sold to foreigners. He further advised young men who worked in towns and in the teaching profession, to make clubs for saving money at the post office savings bank, even at a minimum of a shilling a month and for taking at least one share of £100 in some building society, subscribing about 5s. a month, that ultimately they may be able to purchase property and work their way up to economic independence.

## SELF-AID AUSTRIA'S BEST RESOURCE

### Economists Urge Austria to Work Out Own Salvation as Neither Union With Germany Nor Credits Can Solve Problem

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Economists who have carefully studied the conditions in the new Austrian Republic, are by no means convinced that the future of the country is so utterly hopeless as is generally represented. Instead of dwelling so exclusively upon the two alternatives of union with Germany or obtaining large and long-time credits from abroad, they suggest that Austria should try to work out her own salvation, as without such endeavors, neither union with Germany, nor credits can extricate the country from its present unfortunate state. Austria has hitherto underestimated her own possibilities of self-help and has not devoted sufficient thought and attention to the resources she still possesses and their adequate exploitation.

Austria, say these experts, would do well to study the situation in other countries, whose area and economic and geographical conditions are similar to her own. Then she would regain confidence in herself and reject the appellation of "beggar-state" as unworthy and humiliating. For instance, Austria might take a look at Switzerland, a country which in many respects affords an instructive and encouraging comparison. It is true that the peace of St. Germain has destroyed the economic territory of Austria and that enormous efforts are necessary for the reconstruction of Austria's economy on new foundations.

#### Turning to Swiss

But Austria is still twice as large as Switzerland. It is feared that the mountainous land will not produce enough to feed its dense population. But Switzerland is still more mountainous and more densely populated.

In Switzerland there are 79.5 inhabitants to the square kilometer, in Austria 75.6. In Switzerland 25 per cent of the soil is unproductive; in Austria only 11 per cent. In Switzerland there is 6 per cent of farming land; in Austria 21.5 per cent. The grain production in Switzerland per head of the population is 160 pounds, in Austria 454 pounds. Switzerland has no sugar, whilst the four Austrian factories produce 11 pounds per head of the population—or about a quarter of the consumption.

As regards the agricultural capacity of the two countries, Switzerland has 332 head of cattle for every 1000 inhabitants, and Austria 352 head. This comparatively smaller number is augmented by a greater number of hogs, Austria having 200 for every 1000 inhabitants compared with Switzerland's 154. It must also be remembered that Austria has great possibilities through a more intensive cultivation of her soil.

Besides all this it must not be forgotten that Austria is very much better off in respect of raw materials than Switzerland. The Alpine forests of Austria are 15 times as large as the forest areas of Switzerland. Moreover half the forests in Austria belong to the state or to landed proprietors, and the yearly growth of lumber is estimated at 10,000,000 cubic meters. Switzerland has practically no minerals, whilst Austria produces 400,000 tons of anthracite coal. The coal demands of Austria have been estimated at 2,784,000 tons a great part of this being supplied in brown coal. In Austria there was an average production of 2,000,000 tons of iron ore, 600,000 tons of raw iron, 15,000 tons of copper ore, 2700 tons of copper, 18,500 tons of lead ore, 13,300 tons of lead and 32,000 tons of zinc ore, besides magnesite and salt.

#### What Remains to Austria

As regards water power, Switzerland is reported to have 1,500,000 horsepower of which 25 per cent has been developed, against 2,800,000 horsepower in Austria with 8 per cent developed.

Concerning the industrial probabilities of Austria, a large number of the industries of the old Austria remain in the republic, for example—74 per cent of the paper mills, 83 per cent of locomotive works, 90 per cent of automobile factories, 22 per cent of wagon factories, 34 per cent of agricultural machinery factories, 22 per cent of the leather industry, and 63 per cent of spinning mills. Besides these there is a considerable number of mills for woodworking and workshops for art industries. One of the four sugar factories already mentioned possesses a refinery large enough to cover all the needs of Austria.

It will be seen from this comparison that natural conditions are not the cause of the melancholy situation of Austria today, but this is due rather to the conditions brought about by the collapse of the old empire. What is chiefly needed is a new national spirit of work, the cessation of petty political party quarrels, the introduction of stringent measures of economy in state administration, a firm government and a general determination to do everything possible to reconstruct the nation without waiting for the long-expected foreign credits or the more than doubtful expedient of union with Germany. Austria must be put upon a sound economic basis and then her recovery will be only a matter of time.

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## PROGRESS IN EGYPT MOVING SLOWLY

However There Is Promise That Under Favorable Circumstances It May Become in Future Encouragingly Rapid

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—It was at a dinner given recently by Egyptian lawyers that Saad Zaghlul Pasha, unconsciously, it would seem, paid British influence in Egypt a striking tribute. Recounting the days of his practice at the courts, he emphasized the great progress that had been made from the time when, for instance, it was found advisable to prohibit judges from associating in any way with the lawyers engaged in suits which were being tried before them. This record of improvement is, of course, as remarkable, if not more so, in the other government departments. Yet Zaghlul in the many political speeches he has delivered since his arrival in Egypt has thought it better policy to question England's good faith rather than to give her in common fairness due credit for what she has done for Egypt's progress. It is said that gratitude is not a characteristic of the Eastern, but it may be considered rather that ingratitude is in this case an effect of eastern autocracy which prompts the individual to take all he can and whine for more.

While, then, increased efficiency in the administrations may be, and is, a mark of progress, the expression of gratitude would be very much more so, since it would show that that radical change of thought which is essential in order to enable the Eastern to grasp the elements of democracy is being experienced. It is just here that the present situation in Egypt and the East generally requires such careful study. Had England really an altruistic mission in Egypt, or was her entry into Egyptian affairs prompted by imperialistic expediency as the extremists urge?

### Egypt's Strategic Position

Undoubtedly Egypt's geographical position on Great Britain's main line of communication to India and the Far East attracted the special attention of the strategists and necessitated guarantees that the Suez Canal should not fall into unfriendly hands. Without annexing Egypt outright, the only means of insuring such guarantees is the establishment of a strong, reliable and friendly government in Cairo. That England's object is to form such a government is indisputably proved by her action in endorsing the main lines of the Milner report by inviting to London a duly authorized mission to negotiate on the subject of the future relations between the two countries. Training for such a step has been going on for nearly 40 years and it development has not been as rapid as might be desired, the great difficulties met with must not be overlooked.

Its object has been, in the first place, to better general conditions of finance, public works, education, justice, and so forth; in the second place, to still the ideas of democratic government, and, in the third place, to intrust the Egyptian with the full government of the country. The first has been largely accomplished, but up to the present it does not appear that the true significance of the democratic idea has not yet been widely grasped. While much progress has undoubtedly been made, to many Anglo-Egyptian officials it has seemed so very slow that they have been inclined to think that their efforts have been largely wasted. With results which are apparently simply superficial, a mere veneer of western civilization, and with little but adverse criticism from those Egyptians who hold the field today—the Anglophile element being discreetly silent—it is perhaps natural that many welcome the prospect of being relieved. Yet their services are still urgently needed as events will doubtless show.

### Autocratic Ideals

The fact appears to be that while the Egyptian has acquired a considerable amount of polish of western civilization he is still largely a believer in eastern autocratic ideals though undoubtedly he is reaching a transitory stage in his development toward emancipation. At this point, the wave of the Zaghlul cult with its strong pan-oriental appeal, comes sweeping across the country, carrying, it must be admitted, a very large number of those who have not taken the trouble to think for themselves along with it, until Zaghlul's name is on everybody's lips as the embodiment of Egypt's aspirations.

Now, Zaghlul's claim to complete independence internally and externally through representative self-government would be absolutely justifiable if Egypt were sufficiently advanced to be able to stand alone. This Zaghlul reiterates is the case but verbal assurances alone are insufficient. As has been frequently pointed out, Egypt has not yet given tangible proofs that they can form a truly representative system which requires co-operation, mutual confidence, and disinterested service.

It is with no intention to discourage or belittle endeavor that attention is drawn to the small progress, in spite of the government's encouragement, of the cooperative movement with a few outstanding exceptions, such as those societies organized by Amina Bey el Aref and one or two other public-spirited men, or the lack of confidence in public business enterprises managed by Egyptians, as for instance the Bank of Misr which was able to raise but £150,000 out of the proposed capital issue of £2,000,000 as set out in the prospectus; to the political activities in which the struggle between Zaghlul and Adly

for the presidency of the Egyptian Mission to London became daily more acute.

### Need of Guidance

On the contrary, the cooperative movement, business undertakings and natural aspirations show a desire for progress which is fundamentally right and which cannot, therefore, be frustrated in the long run. At the same time it is felt that development along such lines is not yet sufficient to justify the hope that the Egyptian could today evolve at the moment a satisfactory system of self-government on democratic lines without considerable advice and guidance.

It would be very easy to establish a government on the lines of eastern autocracy, but being almost an anachronism at this present day of democratic progress it would not for long remain stable and reliable, nor is it probable that it would be genuinely friendly to Great Britain and the other western powers. Again, all who have Egypt's interests truly at heart could not but regret such a retrogressive step. While the Anglo-Egyptian official may have considerable justification apparently in believing that progress has been disappointingly slow, yet there is unmistakably the promise that it will under favorable circumstances become in the immediate future most encouragingly rapid. It lies largely in the growing popularity of sports, the Boy Scout movement, the education of girls, and the emancipation of women. To see in a provincial town school girls walking by themselves in the streets as freely and confidently as their English sisters, and incidentally dressed like them, is to realize what a change must come about when those girls grow up and have homes of their own. To see boys willingly joining the Boy Scouts and, as Gen. Sir R. Baden Powell on his recent inspection here said, learning creditably the Scout code of honor and unselfish service, to see in a provincial town school boys taking up not by schoolboys only but now by the junior officials of various government departments, to see these signs is to know that a generation is truly arising which is unknown to Pharaoh.

A most remarkable aspect of recent demonstrations has been the organization and self-restraint shown by the students and younger men. If they and others will but continue in this line, the patience to learn the lesson of self-government more intimately and take up the responsibilities they are capable of bearing, the way will certainly open out to an independence worth having, a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

## SEDITIONOUS SPEECHES AROUSE AUSTRALIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The fact that there has been unemployment in Sydney has been productive of much inflammatory language. At a complimentary luncheon given by the Millions Club to William Brooks, former president of the Employers Association, before he left for England, several speakers deprecated the promulgation of revolutionary doctrine, and urged that all lovers of peace and loyalty should immediately organize an active propaganda to counteract the evil influence which the preachers of sedition and revolution were exerting, particularly in New South Wales.

Sir Arthur Rickard, who presided, pointed out that there was no reason for pessimism. The depression through which Australia was passing was but a passing phase. The credit of the country was still good, and they should regard the future with wholehearted optimism. In Australia, where there was an opportunity for every man to make good, it was surprising to find revolution talked openly on the Labor platform and in the Labor press. Sir Arthur continued:

"I do not think it is right in the present condition of world affairs that the public should treat these disloyal reportages with indifference. We have hitherto treated these sedition mongers far too leniently. The result is that by their constant preaching of sedition and disloyalty they are creating a psychology of disloyalty similar to that which was created in Germany prior to the war in regard to the improbability of Germany being defeated in a war encounter with other nations. The disloyalty may be only a dream today, but we must extremely carefully test the dream come true, as it did in Germany in regard to war exertions. I think it is high time that the loyal people of Australia woke up to the dangers likely to ensue by allowing people who are living here to talk freely and openly about revolution."

Mr. Brooks said that unless something were done to stem the tide of revolution, the prosperity of Australia would be seriously retarded, and the destiny, happiness and security of themselves, their children, and their children's children would be hampered and impaired.

### METEOROLOGIST TO GO NORTH

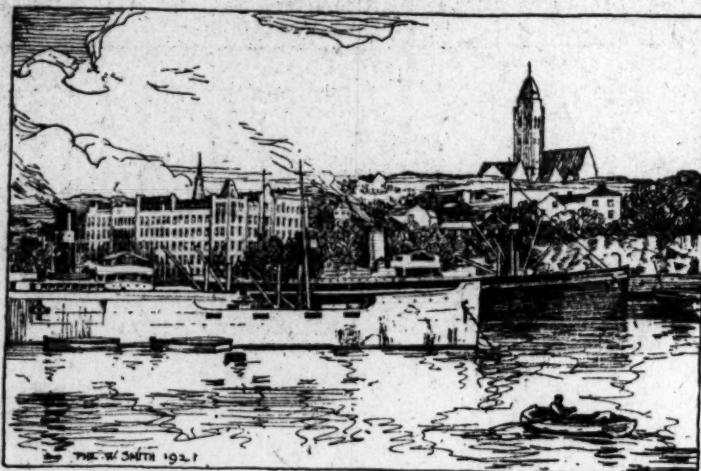
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Harold Bibby, Toronto meteorologist, is going on a year's expedition to northern Canada to study magnetic and atmospheric phenomena. He will leave shortly and will not reach his destination before midsummer. Mr. Bibby, in the course of his trip, will cover 4000 miles. He will make atmospheric and magnetic observations. Pilot balloons rising to a height of about twenty thousand feet will be used to test the air currents in the arctic belt. Mr. Bibby will spend the winter at Ft. Good Hope, and there will erect his magnetic hut, putting in a concrete basis and using only wood and aluminum nails in the construction. A miniature telescope will be used to watch the flight of the pilot balloons.

## THE TIMBER TRADE OF THE BALTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Of the many branches of sea-borne trade which have been adversely influenced by the disturbed state of world affairs during the last few years, probably none has suffered more than that in Baltic lumber. Even now, business at most of the ports on the Russian side of the water and on the shores of the Gulf of Finland is practically at a standstill, and the

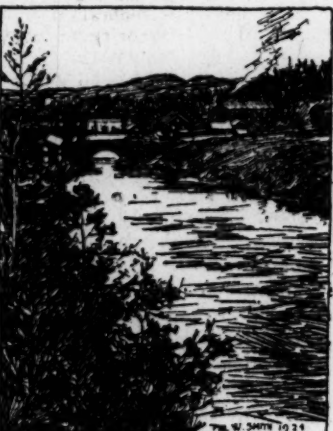


Gothenburg, Sweden, a leading lumber port

Scandinavian harbors are naturally affected. The return of more stable conditions should, however, witness a big revival of the Baltic trade. The rebuilding going on all over Europe, as a consequence of the destruction caused by the war and the suspension of all building during the struggle, will provide a steady market for Baltic lumber for many a year to come, especially if, as seems probable, wood is going to be used as a building material more freely than has hitherto been the case in Europe. The lumber supplies of the remote Russian forests have been practically untapped.

The Swedish sawmills are generally more permanent structures than the usual British Columbia lumber mill, which is often more or less of a temporary affair, intended to be moved elsewhere when the lumber in its immediate vicinity is exhausted. The larger centers, again, have sash and door factories like those of the United States, while the wood too small for sawing profitably is pulped for paper, and the smallest of all made into matches for the markets of the world.

A good many of the Russian and Finnish lumber ports, on the other hand, are not, strictly speaking, ports at all; that is to say, they have no modern



A typical Baltic sawmill

harbor facilities for loading and discharging cargo. They are simply places at the mouths of rivers where boats are floated down, and the lumber—usually small stuff for pit-props—is loaded from barges by gangs of blue-eyed Finns with the assistance of whatever the ship possesses in the way of derricks or tackle.

A great deal of the Russian lumber is of small size, the reason being that the forests are so dense that the trees have not room to attain their full thickness, the smaller ones pushing up to the sunlight among their taller neighbors and so growing tall and slender instead of gaining their normal girth. Intelligent thinning of the trees would no doubt lead to a great improvement in the average size of Russian lumber. Some companies—generally branches of Swedish concerns—had begun to tap these virgin resources before the war and the revolution interrupted their activities, and doubtless the restoration of order would soon be followed by a resumption of their operations. Many ships used to go up to Petrograd for deals before the war, generally discharging part of their cargo at Constrada so as to reduce their draught for the navigation of the shallow waters of the Neva, and the glittering spires of St. Isaac's Cathedral flashing like gold in the sun were familiar landmarks to most seamen in the Baltic trade.

The Baltic and its neighbor the North Sea have always been training grounds for skilled seamen. Winter and summer, the navigation of those seas is stormy. The Baltic seaman knows no intervals of pleasant weather such as fall to the lot of the "flying fish sailor," in the trades, and the men of the east coast ports of England and Scotland who have mostly been brought up to the Baltic trade are among the most able seamen of the world. So, too, are the Scandinavian races, though Norwegians as a rule take more to the sea than do Swedes, the latter being generally considered more slow and unhandy. The Swede, on the other hand,

is a born lumberman, and Sweden sends plenty of men to the logging camps of the New World. Finns and Russians too, are good seamen, especially the former.

Until recent years the greater part of the Baltic lumber trade was with Great Britain, ships loading coal in and lumber out, and the lumber used to be principally in the form of pit-props. The demand for dressed lumber is of comparatively recent origin, having arisen as the European populations exhausted their own supplies of native timber, and the other by-products already alluded to are similarly of modern growth. It is only within the last year or two

## NEED TO SECURE A REAL WORLD PEACE

English Lecturer Thinks Americans Will Help to This End by Entering Whole-Heartedly the Fraternity of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Before an Anglo-American audience, assembled in the rooms of the English-Speaking Union, which overlook the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square, Mrs. S. Natalie Rouse, official lecturer for the League of Nations Union, showed, by reviewing European history of the last hundred years, how urgent is the need for establishing some means for securing world peace, and made an eloquent, argumentative appeal to the United States to take its place in the League of Nations or some similar body.

It has, said the lecturer, always been recognized that war is a scandal amongst civilized nations, yet so far, despite the numerous treaties, congresses, and conventions, nothing effective has been evolved to prevent nations from using force as a means of settling their disputes. Seeing that 13 wars had been waged since the Berlin treaty was signed, that armaments were being piled up on a colossal scale, and that men were continually inventing new methods of destruction, the powers recognized the advisability of setting up some sort of machinery for preventing or at least delaying the outbreak of hostilities and of regulating the nature and limiting the extent of weapons of war. At the instance of Tzar Nicholas II of Russia the Hague Tribunal met in 1899, but no definite plan for checking armaments was agreed to. The British delegates succeeded in establishing the tribunal, and in 1904 the United States made a proposal for the renewal of the conference. The next year America was instrumental in making peace between Russia and Japan. President Roosevelt putting himself forward as mediator.

### A Promising Court

One promising result of the Hague Conference was the creation of a Permanent Court of Justice, which satisfactorily settled several international disputes. This Court of Arbitration, with the rules pertaining to it, proved a useful precedent in the establishment of a similar court by the League of Nations. The whole scheme of a Court of Arbitration was brought forward by representatives of the United States in conjunction with Great Britain and Germany, and early in 1914 the United States resumed the subject by a memorandum, the work of Dr. James Brown Scott, which was addressed to the Foreign Minister of the Netherlands Government, proposing that a permanent court should be established by all the powers that had shown their approval of the institution. The Hague Conference then proposed to set up a still wider and more permanent court of justice—a forerunner of the more democratic court established later by the League of Nations.

Thus, continued the lecturer, mankind has diligently sought some means of eliminating devastating war—why have they all proved futile? Because so far nations have not given up the vision of power, aggrandizement, greed—in one word, self. Is there no way of deliverance? Can we not prevent another war, which would be far more terrible than any before it? On both sides of the Atlantic there are people who regard the League of Nations as a hopeless ideal, and say that the Treaty of Versailles will share the fate of all previous treaties. So it might but for the saving clause about the League of Nations.

Coming events cast their shadows before, and America having been largely instrumental in organizing a court of justice at the Hague Tribunal, the lecturer was convinced that the

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## SAN FRANCISCO DRY CAMPAIGN

Mayor Rolph Is Asked to Have the Wright Enforcement Act Made a City Ordinance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—James Rolph, Mayor of San Francisco, has received a letter from the Anti-Saloon League requesting him to have the Wright Enforcement Act made a city ordinance.

At a conference recently held in this city, of citizens interested in the enforcement of the Volstead act, an active plan of campaign was outlined to make San Francisco dry.

The Wright Bill, which passed the Legislature, is to be held up under a referendum, by the liquor interests, it is rumored. "If a referendum petition to hold up the Wright Bill is put out for the protection of violators in San Francisco, the Anti-Saloon League will initiate the Wright Bill as a city ordinance for San Francisco, to protect this city from this menace," said Dr. Arthur H. Briggs of the Anti-Saloon League.

Following is the letter in part which was sent to Mayor Rolph:

"It is well known that bootleggers and blindpiggers thrive in San Francisco. The law is being broken, not by old San Francisco saloon men, but by a new class of saloon business men who have come to the city from other parts of the United States, but by people, most of them foreign-born and many of them not citizens, who have come from other places to San Francisco believing that they can safely break the law here and grow rich in doing it. This is giving San Francisco a bad name. These bootleggers and blindpiggers are the meanest and lowest sort of criminals. Venders of illicit booze must learn that in San Francisco running is not a safe nor profitable occupation. We therefore earnestly and respectfully ask you to give San Francisco immediate relief from these offensive classes by passing the Wright Law as a city ordinance."

## COAL MEN WARNED NOT TO GOUGE PUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Coal men cannot expect support and cooperation if operators or dealers gouge the public at every opportunity, so John J. Cornwell, former Governor of West Virginia, told the National Coal Association at its convention here yesterday. Mr. Cornwell added that the question of nationalization of the mines had not been dropped and that if the government were to take over the railroads the mines would be sure to follow. He also urged the necessity of educating the public to spread its coal buying over the entire year in order to equalize the demand.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FINAL EVENTS IN  
ATHLETIC GAMES

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Makes Splendid Showing in the Preliminary Heats of New England Intercollegiate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The final events in the thirty-fifth annual championship track and field meet of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association will take place on Technology Field this afternoon and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology team, which captured the championship in 1920, is a favorite to retain the honors again this year.

Preliminary heats in all of the events, with the exception of the one and two-mile runs, were held Friday, and while records were not approached, the competition for places in final events was, as a rule, close and interesting. Among the interested spectators at the preliminaries were the members of the University of California varsity track team, which is in Cambridge for the big intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America championship meet in the Harvard Stadium next Friday and Saturday, and their trainer, Walter Christie.

Technology qualified no less than 23 athletes in the preliminaries, and the work of some of these men was very impressive. C. G. Dandrow, winner of the hammer throw in 1920 with a throw of 145 ft. 3/4 in., led the qualifiers yesterday with a throw of 153 ft. 3 in., nearly 20 ft. better than the next best man. He also led in the discus throw with a throw of 124 ft. 4 1/2 in., and was second in the shotput with 35 ft. 9 in.

T. P. Spitz, also of Technology, won his heats in the 100 and 220-yard dashes in impressive fashion. While W. E. Weise of Colby College did not win his heats in the 120 or 220-yard hurdles, he ran in splendid form and should give J. Sullivan of Boston College, the 120-yard champion last year, and W. L. Parent of Bowdoin, the 1920 220-yard champion, great battles in the finals today. The summary of the preliminary results follows:

100-Yard Dash (First Heat)—Won by T. P. Spitz, Technology; R. H. Clark, Amherst, second; S. T. P. Finkham, Maine, third. Time—10.5.

Second Heat—Won by J. F. S. Carter, Brown; T. W. Bossert, Technology, second; E. H. MacWhorter, Williams, third. Time—10.5.

Third Heat—Won by G. N. Butler, Bowdoin; D. F. Thomas, Maine, second; J. M. Williams, Brown, third. Time—10.5.

Fourth Heat—Won by A. G. Hayes, Technology; C. B. May, Holy Cross, third; R. J. D. Darcy, Middlebury, third. Time—10.5.

220-Yard Dash (First Heat)—Won by T. P. Spitz, Technology; T. G. Dandrow, Middlebury, second; R. J. Darcy, Middlebury, third. Time—23.5.

Second Heat—Won by E. H. MacWhorter, Williams; J. F. S. Carter, Brown, second; J. E. Downey Jr., Technology, third. Time—23.5.

Third Heat—Won by G. V. Butler, Bowdoin; T. W. Bossert, Technology, second; D. F. Thomas, Maine, third. Time—23.5.

Fourth Heat—Won by J. W. Driscoll, Boston; L. V. Dodge, Williams, second; J. W. Poole, Technology, third. Time—23.5.

440-Yard Dash (First Heat)—Won by J. W. Driscoll, Boston; W. C. Forestall, Brown, second; C. H. Stowers, Williams, third; H. E. Pratt, Maine, fourth. Time—51.5.

Second Heat—Won by O. M. Bardees, Technology; E. A. Hunt, Bowdoin, second; J. M. Maher, Holy Cross, third; R. M. Acheson, Massachusetts A. C. fourth. Time—51.5.

880-Yard Dash (First Heat)—Won by T. P. Spitz, Technology; T. G. Dandrow, Massachusetts A. C. second; J. Mutter, Brown, third; Charles Kane, Bates, fourth. Time—2m. 15.5.

Second Heat—Won by C. S. Richmond, Williams; G. Bawden, Technology, second; R. G. Kendall, Middlebury, third; J. B. Shepard, Vermont, fourth. Time—2m. 45.

120-Yard Hurdles (First Heat)—Won by J. J. Sullivan, Boston; R. M. Adams, Brown, second; E. L. Robinson, Middlebury, third. Time—16.5.

Second Heat—Won by Phillip Phillips, Williams; O. A. Mills, Technology, second; Edward Breen, Boston, third. Time—16.5.

Third Heat—Won by R. Merrick, Boston; C. M. Barnes, Williams, second; M. E. Hardy, Bowdoin, third. Time—16.5.

Fourth Heat—Won by F. C. Cook, Wesleyan; W. E. Weise, Colby, second; P. W. Landgren, Worcester P. I., third. Time—16.5.

220-Yard Hurdles (First Heat)—Won by J. J. Sullivan, Technology; Franklin Wing, Amherst, second; J. P. Cook, Wesleyan, third. Time—25.5.

Second Heat—Won by C. Y. Christie, Technology; K. E. Carrington, Wesleyan, second; A. Thompson, Bowdoin, third. Time—27.5.

Third Heat—Won by W. L. Parent, Bowdoin; P. Scott, Technology, second; R. Merrick, Boston, third. Time—27.5.

Fourth Heat—Won by Phillip Phillips, Williams; W. E. Weise, Colby, second; P. W. Landgren, Worcester P. I., third. Time—27.5.

Running High Jump (Qualifiers)—R. H. Clark, Amherst; V. S. Darling, Brown; C. Flakive, Boston; E. A. Merrill, Technology; W. B. Greenough, Technology; A. S. Akeley, Maine. Height—5 ft. 7 1/2 in.

Running Broad Jump (Qualifiers)—William Nolan, Boston, 21 ft. 7 1/2 in.; J. D. Mendes, Williams, 21 ft. 7 in.; C. J. Johnson, Wesleyan, 21 ft. 6 in.; J. M. Williams, Brown, 21 ft. 5 1/2 in.; W. J. Reid, Brown, 21 ft. 5 1/2 in.; R. H. Adams, Brown, 20 ft. 10 in.

Pole Vault (Qualifiers)—Jerome West, Brown, 11 ft. 4 1/2 in.; A. H. Chapin Jr., Williams, 11 ft. 4 1/2 in.; A. H. Fletcher, Technology, 11 ft. 4 in.; P. M. Stearns, Technology, 11 ft. 3 in.; P. M. Stearns, Technology, 11 ft. 3 in.; G. M. Lyman, Worcester P. I., 11 ft.

16-Pound Shotput (Qualifiers)—T. G. Dandrow, Technology, 153 ft. 3 in.; T. D. Toole, Bowdoin, 154 ft. 7 1/2 in.; C. T. Hubbard, Wesleyan, 152 ft. 8 1/2 in.; A. H. Sawyer, New Hampshire, 151 ft. 4 in.; A. C. Tison, Technology, 150 ft. 10 1/2 in.; E. A. Stout, Maine, 149 ft. 6 1/2 in.

Throwing Discus (Qualifiers)—C. G. Dandrow, Technology, 124 ft. 4 1/2 in.; J. W.

KITTLE CAPTAIN  
OF IOWA STATE

No Exceptionally Good Lawn Tennis Players Trying for the Varsity Team at University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
AMES, Iowa—It is still problematical whether or not Iowa State College will compete in the Missouri Valley Conference tennis tournament at Washington University, St. Louis, May 27 and 28. The showing made by the men who are trying out for the team during the next few days will determine this point, according to C. W. Mayer, director of athletics. It is probable, however, that one or two dual tournaments will be arranged.

There are no exceptional players among the men from whom the team will have to be chosen. The graduation last spring of A. P. Smith, who for three years starred in Missouri Valley tennis circles, has left Iowa State without an outstanding player. L. O. Kittle '21, who teamed with Smith in the doubles last year and who was elected captain for this year, is probably the best player in college. He is a steady, aggressive player who is especially at home in the back court.

He lacks finish and versatility, however, and he has had only a limited amount of tournament experience. Of the other players competing for the team, three stand out because of superior ability and experience in tournaments last year. These men are C. L. Kuppinger '21, C. R. Kinney '23 and A. L. Loucks '23.

EAST AND WEST  
DIVIDE IN NATIONAL

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

| Team         | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| Pittsburgh   | 23  | 6    | .793 |
| New York     | 21  | 9    | .700 |
| Brooklyn     | 18  | 15   | .545 |
| Chicago      | 13  | 22   | .500 |
| Boston       | 13  | 15   | .464 |
| St. Louis    | 9   | 18   | .333 |
| Baker        | 11  | 22   | .333 |
| Philadelphia | 9   | 19   | .321 |

RESULTS FRIDAY  
Cincinnati 5, Boston 4  
New York 10, Chicago 6  
Pittsburgh 3, Brooklyn 2  
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 3

GAMES TODAY  
Cincinnati at Boston  
Chicago at New York  
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn  
St. Louis at Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The eastern and western teams of the National Baseball League divided the four games played yesterday. Cincinnati defeated the Boston Braves in a close game, 5 to 4. The Reds made 14 hits in Boston's nine. Philadelphia won from St. Louis by 4 to 3. All the Philadelphia runs were made in the fifth inning off W. L. Doak, St. Louis pitcher. St. Louis made but one hit in the first and ninth. Brooklyn lost again yesterday to Pittsburgh by 3 to 2. The champions scored both their runs in the first and ninth inning. New York won a free-hitting game from Chicago by 10 to 6. Two home runs were scored off Fred Toney, New York pitcher, and each were made with two men on bases.

## BROOKLYN LOSES CLOSE GAME

BROOKLYN, New York—Pittsburgh made it three in a row from the Brooklyn Champions by taking yesterday's game, 3 to 2. Brooklyn took an early lead of one run in the first inning but were trailing when Pittsburgh scored twice in the fourth and once again in the eighth. Brooklyn added another in the ninth. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 3 7 1  
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 2

Batteries—Hamilton and Skiff; Cadore and Taylor. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

## NEW YORK IS WINNER, 10 TO 6

NEW YORK, New York—In a free hitting game the New York Giants made it two out of three from Chicago by batting their way to a 10-to-6 victory. All of Chicago's scoring came in the fifth inning. Fred Toney, pitching for New York, was found for two home runs, each coming with two men on the bases. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York 3 0 0 0 5 0 2 3 10 10 1  
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 14 2

Batteries—Toney, Perrelli, Sallee and Snyder; Jones, Vaughn, Martin and O'Farrell. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

## ST. LOUIS LOSES, 4 TO 3

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Philadelphia won from St. Louis yesterday, 4 to 3. All of Philadelphia's runs were scored in the fifth inning when they bunched their hits off W. L. Doak, pitching for St. Louis. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 4 3 2  
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 0

Batteries—Ring and Brugg; Doak, Rivera, and Dillhoefer. Umpires—Brennan and Emslie.

## BRAVES LOSE BY 5 TO 4

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cincinnati defeated the Boston Braves in a close game yesterday by the score of 5 to 4. The Reds hit the offerings of H. E. McQuillan, Boston pitcher, freely in the first seven innings. J. W. Scott, who relieved McQuillan, held his opponents scoreless during the rest of the game. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cincinnati 0 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 6 5 4 4  
Cincinnati 0 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 6 5 4 4

Batteries—Coume and Wingo; McQuillan, Scott and O'Neill. Umpires—McCorrick and Hart.

WASHINGTON IS  
TRACK WINNER

Defeats the State College of Washington Team in Annual Meet by a Score of 84 to 47

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PULLMAN, Washington—The University of Washington defeated the State College of Washington in their annual dual track and field meet here Saturday by a score of 84 to 47. The feature of the meet was the breaking of the Northwest Conference, scoring record by A. R. Pope of the University of Washington when he threw the discus 152 ft. 7 in. E. I. Jenne '21 for State College of Washington, and Hurley for the Red and Green tied for high point winner. Hurley took first in the 220-yard hurdles, 220-yard dash, and the 100-yard dash. The relay was not run, the State College of Washington being conceded five points for the event. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Hurley, Washington; Anderson, second; Mitchell, Washington State, third. Time—16.5.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Hurley, Washington; Anderson, second; Mitchell, Washington State, third. Time—35.5.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Pratt, Washington; Douglas, second; Huthwaite, Washington, third. Time—59.5.

880-Yard Dash—Won by Beall, Washington; Davis, second; Mitchell, Washington State, third. Time—1m. 58.5.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Frankland, Washington; C. C. Loomis, Washington State, second; Augerson, Washington, third. Time—1m. 15.5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Hurley, Washington; Anderson, Washington, second; Augerson, Washington, third. Time—35.5.

One-Mile Relay—Won by University of Washington by default.

Running High Jump—Won by E. I. Jenne, Washington State; Frankland, University of Washington, second; Roberts, Washington State, third. Height—6 ft.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. I. Jenne, Washington State; Metlin, Washington, second; Frankland, Washington, third. Distance—20 ft. 9 1/2 in.

Pole Vault—Won by E. I. Jenne, Washington State; Linton, Washington, second; Baker, Washington State, third. Height—12 ft.

Shotput—Won by E. R. Pope, Washington; Love, Washington State, second; Knutson, Washington, third. Distance—45 ft. 8 in.

Discus Throw—Won by E. R. Pope, Washington; F. V. Hamilton, Washington State, second; Love, Washington State, third. Distance—152 ft. 7 in.

Javelin—Won by Metlin, Washington; McCarthy, Washington State, second; F. V. Hamilton, Washington State, third. Distance—190 ft. 1 in.

PRINCETON VARSITY  
TENNIS TEAM GOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton University is represented by a strong young aggregation on the courts this spring, five of the six men playing having played on the team that was runner-up in the intercollegiate matches last year. They are: Capt. J. L. Werner '21, C. M. Shipway '22, E. T. Herndon '21, H. T. Dickinson '22, and H. J. Kaltenbach '22. Two other men who will probably win places on the varsity squad are veterans from the undefeated freshman team of last year. They are H. L. Taylor '23 and L. B. Bailey '23.

Herndon and Shipway were well up in the final standing in the national indoor matches this winter, the former reaching the semi-finals and the latter surviving the sixth round. As doubles these two reached the semi-finals. The freshman team gives promise of repeating the record of last year's team. In several practice matches held on the university courts they have tied the varsity men.

IOWA STATE TAKES  
THE SECOND GAME

DES MOINES, Iowa—The Iowa State College baseball team took the two-game series with Drake University by winning the second contest here Thursday by a score of 7 to 3. The teams are now on an even basis, Drake having won both games played at Ames earlier in the season. They are not scheduled to meet again this year.

Thursday's contest was a ragged affair, the Blue and White making eight errors and the visitors four. The Ames team scored two runs in the fourth inning, three in the seventh, and two in the ninth, errors figuring in all of them. Drake was not able to bunt his hits effectively and was never on even terms with the visitors after the fourth. Ivo Niggenyer '22 pitched splendid ball, and with good support might have shut out his opponents. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Iowa State 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 7 9 4  
Drake 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 3 9

Batteries—Greutzmacher, Morrison and Whitaker; Niggenyer and Given. Umpire—John Tarleton. Time—2h. 5m.

WASHINGTON VARSITY  
NINE IS A WINNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PULLMAN, Washington—The University of Washington won the second game of the championship series with the State College of Washington by a score of 7 to 1, Thursday. The battle for the Pacific coast championship is yet to be decided when both teams meet in Seattle, May 27 and 28. Ten hits, coupled with three errors by M. W. Rockey '21 at crucial moments, brought the victory for the university.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Washington 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 9 1  
Washington 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 9 1

Batteries—Ring and Brugg; Doak, Rivera, and Dillhoefer. Umpires—Brennan and Emslie.

## J. R. SHADAN STARTED FOR THE COUGARS

and lasted five innings, allowing six hits and three runs. His successor, A. E. Rulley '23, started bad with three hits, two sacrifices, and two bases on balls, costing him four more runs. From then on he pitched straight ball, allowing but one scratch hit in the ninth.

Gordon McMahon, for the visiting team, was the battling star, hitting out two triplets and one double, his last triple coming with two men on bases. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Washington 0 0 0 1 2 4 0 0 0 7 10 2  
Washington 0 0 0 1 2 4 0 0 0 7 10 2

Batteries—Stetzer and Rad; Shadan, Rulley and Bray. Umpire—David McMillan. Time—2h. 15m.

ALL WESTERN TEAMS  
WIN IN THE AMERICAN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

| Team         | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| Cleveland    | 20  | 12   | .571 |
| New York     | 18  | 15   | .545 |
| Detroit      | 18  | 15   | .545 |
| Boston       | 18  | 15   | .545 |
| Washington   | 18  | 15   | .545 |
| Chicago      | 12  | 20   | .444 |
| Philadelphia | 8   | 25   | .286 |

RESULTS FRIDAY  
Detroit 12, Boston 5  
Chicago 6, New York 5  
Cleveland 16, Philadelphia 3  
St. Louis 5, Washington 4

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Detroit  
New York at Chicago  
Washington at St. Louis  
Philadelphia at Cleveland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The four western teams of the American Baseball League won the games played yesterday. New York lost a close game to Chicago by 6 to 5. Frank Davis, St. Louis pitcher, held the Washington Senators to seven hits. The score stood 0 to 4 in favor of St. Louis. Detroit out-hit the Boston Red Sox and defeated them by 12 to 2. Boston made her runs in the first and ninth innings. Cleveland overhauled the Philadelphia Athletics by 16 to 3. J. R. Stephenson, a Cleveland recruit, scored his first home run of the season in the sixth inning and scored Jewell ahead of him. Cleveland made 17 hits to Philadelphia's three.

ENRIQUE BADIA  
IS TITLE WINNER

Captures 100-Kilometer Championship of Spain in 11h. 18m. 15 3/5s.—Rqsado Is Second

Ex special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
MADRID, Spain—One of the athletic events of the season that attracts great attention is the 100-kilometer championship of Spain in the "Marcha Libre," which is a kind of semi-military pedestrian contest. It has taken place on the roads in the outskirts of Madrid, and in most respects proved a signal success. It is in its nature somewhat of a semi-military affair, and it is urged against it primarily that its chief benefits are of a military character, while, organized primarily by the Exploradores de España as the scouts of this country—not to be described exactly as boy scouts since males of mature age are the strongest section of the movement—the military elements have had much to do with the arrangements this year.

Arrangements were perfect, and the organization of the event was the best known in connection with any big athletic contest held in this country, while the competitors were very numerous, representative and keen. No fewer than 123 entered, and of these 80 faced the starter and 42 finished the lengthy trial. The start was made at the fifth kilometer mark on the Aragon road at 7:30 and the race lasted all through the night until about the same time on the following morning. The winner was found in Enrique Badia, of the Royal Sporting Club of Barcelona, who covered the distance in 11h. 18m. 15 3/5s., and with his success he took the title of champion of Spain and holds the cup presented to the King.

The second man in was Marcelino Rosado of the King's Regiment, who did the distance in 12 h. 20 4/5s., and won the cup offered by the National Council of the Exploradores. Hilario Perez, also of the King's Regiment, was third in 12h. 17m. 40 1/5s., winning the cup given by the Duke de S. Pedro de G. Castino. The other competitors came from all parts of the country, and while most of the athletic clubs were represented, many of the military regiments that make a specialty of their athleticism as more and more of them begin to do, had a large share in the contest. In the team reckoning the Barcelona Sports Club came out first, but the King's Regiment took second and third places.

Another athletic event that attracted much attention was a five-kilometer championship, which has been organized for the first time by the banks of Madrid. The race was both individual and team, and of the 29 entrants all but three faced the starter. For the most part the competitors were not practiced athletes, and they lacked something in capacity, but those who finished in the front places made a good show. The winner was Enrique Yanez of the Banco Hispano Americano, whose time was 11m. 55s.; the second was Miguel Ergueta of the same bank with 30 1/5s. and the third was G. Mansilla of the Anglo South American Bank in 18m. 44 2/5s. The other runners represented the German, British, American, South American and Spanish banks, and in the team race the Banco Hispano Americano came out first, with the London County and Westminster second and the Anglo South American third.

The spring season in all classes of games and sports has been very keen so far, and there is a notable increase both of numbers and skill in every department. Special attention is being directed this season to lawn tennis, and for some time past the courts at the Real Club de Puerto de Hierro have been in great demand. Madrid is looking forward to making some fair show in international contests this season. The golf season is virtually at an end. Play, of course, continues all the time, but with the increasing dryness of the country there is less of it than before. There are reports that Angel Torre, the Madrid professional, may compete in the British championship again this season, and it may not be long before Spain is represented by more than one player.

The Madrid Athletic Club has won the hockey championship, and with it, comes into permanent possession of the King's cup, which was to be won outright by any club that gained it two years in succession, as the Athletic has now done. The football season will not be suspended until the end of June, the curious fact being that what is a winter game in other countries seems to be more enjoyed here during the hot days than any other.

Another event of much interest is the restarting of baseball in the capital. Some years ago a team was established but it did not achieve much success, not because the Spanish players could not appreciate the game, but because they were then so deeply occupied with the development

## CHICAGO WINS CLOSE GAME

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago checked New York's ninth and won the third game of the series, 6 to 5. New York threatened to tie the score when they threatened Richard Kerr, Chicago pitcher, for two runs but their efforts to put over another run failed. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago 0 1 3 0 0 2 0 6 6 11 3  
New York 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 5 12 0

Batteries—Davis and Seaver; Johnson and Pichinich. Umpires—Chill and Owens.

## WASHINGTON LOSES, 5 TO 4

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—St. Louis won a close game from Washington yesterday, 5 to 4. Frank Davis, pitching for St. Louis, held the Senators to seven hits. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 0 5 12 0  
Washington 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 4 7 1

Batteries—Davis and Seaver; Johnson and Pichinich. Umpires—Chill and Owens.

## RED SOX LOSE, 12 TO 2

DETROIT, Michigan—The Detroit Tigers pounded the offerings of three Boston pitchers and easily took yesterday's game, 12 to 2. H. J. Ehmke, pitching for Detroit, was never in danger, holding the Red Sox to one run until the ninth inning, when he eased up and allowed another score. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Detroit 2 2 0 0 2 2 1 1 12 15 0  
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 2

Batteries—Ehmke and Bassler; Meyer, Bieb, Pullerton and Ruel. Umpires—Mays, Sheehy and Schang. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

## CLEVELAND WINS, 16 TO 3

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland made it three straight from the Philadelphia Athletics by taking yesterday's game, 16 to 3. Tristram Speaker led the attack on the Philadelphia pitchers with a triple, double and two singles, while J. R. Stephenson, the Alabama recruit, scored his first home run of the season in the sixth inning, scoring Jewell ahead of him. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cleveland 3 3 0 1 1 4 1 3 16 17 0  
Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 5 1

Batteries—Mails and O'Neill; Harris, Taylor and Walker. Umpires—Connolly and Moriarty.

## ANOTHER COLLEGE MEET

PRINCETON, New Jersey—The combined Oxford and Cambridge University track team will meet a combined team from Princeton and Cornell universities in a dual meet at New York on or about July 29. Receipt of a cablegram accepting the invitation of the United States universities was announced here by Dr. C. W. Kennedy, chairman of the Princeton track committee.

## MISS LENGLEN WINS AGAIN

PARIS, France—Miss Suzanne Lenglen added new laurels to her tennis crown Thursday, when she and Miss Billout defeated Mrs. Pigueron and Miss Deve in the finals of the national women's doubles, 6-2, 6-1. She now holds three titles, the French national championship women's singles, the mixed doubles and the doubles.

## COLLEGE GOLF TOURNAMENT

CHICAGO, Illinois—A special invitation was sent yesterday to western and eastern colleges to enter an intercollegiate golf tournament to be held at the Indian Hill Club by Northwestern University on June 21-24. Each university will enter a four-man team, and Conference eligibility







## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## LUTENIST SONG WRITERS

## The English School

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Thirty or forty years ago English music of the Tudor period was considered to be mainly antiquarian, in its interest. Today it is acknowledged as equal in merit and beauty to anything done abroad at the corresponding time, and its revival is one of the most significant features of the British musical renaissance. And just as a number of reasons contributed to its neglect as a number of causes contributed to its revival, among them the devoted and self-denying labors of Canon E. H. Fellowes, Mus. Doc., and Dr. R. J. Terry being prominent. When the splendid series of editions initiated and edited by the former, and the fine Carnegie Trust edition edited by the latter are finished, practically the whole of Tudor music will be accessible.

Several articles would be required even to index these treasures. The present paper aims only at giving a sketch of the English School of Lute-lut Song Writers and that complete edition of their works which has been undertaken by Canon Fellowes. The first volume, containing ten songs from Dowland's "First Book of Aires" (1597) has just been issued. (Publisher, Winthrop Rogers, Ltd.) It is as convenient in size as in price—neither bulky nor large—and sets an excellent model for those volumes which are to follow. The only fault to be found is that the type of the letter press is rather too small and close for easy reading. But the engraving of the music is good, and each song is given in two versions, the first being an exact transcript and translation of the original (with the Lute Tablature given beneath), and the second being the song with an accompaniment arranged for pianoforte. This is advisable, as the lute was not a keyed instrument, being played by plucking the strings with the hand.

Romance seems to be the very name of the lute, yet to the majority of people the instrument is but a name, or at best an uncomprehended curio seen in museums and collections. It dropped out of use nearly three centuries ago. Yet at one time it held a prominent place among instruments and is old, with all the mystery of antiquity. Persian in origin, its name derived from the Arabic word "Alud," the lute came into western Europe at the time of the Crusades, though it is far older than that. Three thousand years ago the Assyrians knew it. A post-Mycenaean figure (dag up at Goshen) of a woman playing upon a lute, dating from 1000 B. C., proves this.

In its European form the instrument was large and lovely. The back was pear-shaped, the front flat with no ribs, the neck of moderate length fitted with a finger board with frets, the strings entirely of catgut till the end of the seventeenth century, when silver spun bass strings were introduced. In the Asiatic form twisted silk had been used. There was considerable variety in the number and tuning of these strings. The original European lute had eight, but by the seventeenth century these had increased to 13 pairs, and the greater number of strings the greater must have been the difficulty of keeping it in tune. Matthewson amusingly went so far as to say that "a lutenist of 80 had certainly spent 60 in tuning his instrument, and that the cost in Paris of keeping a house or a lute was about the same!" Shakespeare hit off the defects of the instrument to a nicety in "The Taming of the Shrew," and the music lesson scene is full of quiet fun at its expense. There is some ground for believing that he was the friend of John Dowland, greatest of lutenists, and maybe they laughed over these very jokes together.

Lute music was not written in modern notation, but in a special system known as Tablature, consisting of lines, spaces, and letters of the alphabet, cryptic-looking till one has the clue to it; after that not hard, and readily decipherable by any intelligent person. When the practice of accompanying songs on the lute first sprang up in England is not clear, but by the time of Henry VIII it was certainly regarded as a courtly and scholarly accomplishment. Sir Thomas Wyatt (1503-1542), the poet, excelled upon the lute, and his poems contain several references to "My Lute," as he affectionately calls it.

One of his odes is framed to a refrain of this kind, commencing:

My lute awake, perform the last Labor, that thou and I shall waste and ending

Now is this song both sung and past; My lute! be still, for I have done.

The Special School of English Lutenist Song Writers, whose works Canon Fellowes is editing, came into existence at the extreme end of the sixteenth century. It was contemporaneous with the golden period of English poetry and possibly even owed its existence to the impetus given by the sister art, since the parallel to the English Lutenists is found in the contemporary schools of music abroad.

This English school rose in 1597 with the publication of John Dowland's "First Book of Aires"; it closed in 1613 with his "Pilgrime Solace," though John Alley's volume of airs came in 1622 as an afterglow. During the 15 years of its brilliance some 30 volumes were published by the men who constituted the group, each volume containing about 20 songs, though why that number, nobody now knows. In them, splendid lyrics were set to music which had the sole purpose of enhancing "the beauty of the recitation of such lines through the medium of simple musical expression as opposed to any idea of elaborate

device." This ideal was doubtless arrived at in collaboration by the composers and poets, who worked on the friendliest terms, but considering the then state of music and the peculiarities of these songs one is inclined to think the poets were the dominant partners as far as aims were concerned. Possibly, even, Dowland's work may represent the embodiment of theories propounded by Shakespeare himself.

Thus these lute songs have a double interest. Judged by purely modern standards they appear slight as songs, as shadows rather than the self of musical substance. One may miss the robust rhythms of folk song, where the lilting notes override the verbal inflections; or one may feel a certain understatement of emotion in the music, which is curiously typical of the English character. Yet, when truly understood, these songs reveal themselves as the handiwork of artists splendid and sincere, where the rhythms of the words have been reproduced with absolute fidelity in the notes, and thus set free to travel to the hearers in their own wave shapes.

With these songs, as with the Elizabethan madrigals, it has not been possible to identify the authorship of more than a proportion of the poems; the anonymous list must always remain large. But the quality of the poems and the known fact that words by such eminent poets as Spenser, Sir Philip Sidney, Drayton, Raleigh, Campion and Ben Jonson have been set, makes it safe to suppose the some of the anonymous poems also come from their hands or those of their great contemporaries. To hazard guesses is a fascinating employment and does no harm. Take such a poem as that in Dowland's "First Book of Aires," beginning:

If my complaints  
and containing the lines:  
Can Love be rich, and yet I want  
is Love my Judge and yet I am contented?

Surely there is something in the cadence of the words which hints they may have been written by the author of "Sweet Content"—and that author Thomas Dekker? Or, again, do the initials W. S. (which F. A. Cox, in his introduction to "English Madrigals in the Time of Shakespeare," says are appended to Dowland's setting of "My Thoughts Are Winged With Hopes" in a MS. copy of the time preserved in the Hamburg City Library) stand for William Shakespeare?

The most important members of the group of lute-lut song writers were all composers of marked capacity and character. They were John Dowland (acknowledged throughout Europe as the finest Lutenist of his era), Thomas Campion (a better poet even than composer), Robert Jones, Thomas Morley (who wrote the famous treatise called the "Plaine and easie Introduction to Practick Musick"), and who is known all the world over by his delicious setting of "It Was a Lover and His Lass"; Francis Pilkington, Philip Rosseter, William Corne, and Thomas Ford, lovingly remembered for his beautiful four-part songs, "Since First I Saw Your Face" and "There is a Ladie Sweet and Kind." It would be interesting to possess far fuller biographical details than exist of all these Lutenist writers, yet in having their work we have that which really is the best service to the present generation, and the thing by which they themselves would doubtless prefer to be recalled.

## MUSIC NOTES

Except for the Brand Lane Festival concerts, the coming in of summer-time has rung down the curtain on the season of the bigger concerts in Manchester, England. But there is no dearth of interesting music in the city. The short midday concerts, which began tentatively once a week during the war, have set a fashion which has been widely followed and promises to become permanent. Almost every day in the week provides one or more of these short noontide concerts, either at the Houldsworth, the Memorial, or the Minton Hall. Sometimes they are vocal recitals, sometimes pianoforte, but most frequently they are arranged by little combinations of chamber music players. Mr. Carl Fuchs, who has recently made a welcome return to the scene of his former labors, has already given violoncello and piano recitals, with Mr. Forbes and Mr. Isidor Cohn, respectively, and announces others to follow in the near future. Mr. Edward Isaacs announces that a small string orchestra, led by Mr. Rawdon Briggs, will accompany him at his next midday pianoforte recital, and that a new departure this. The Tuesday midday concerts, arranged and managed by Mr. William Eller, which were the pioneers in the midday adventure of bringing music and the business man into touch, still retain an easy preeminence over the shoal of followers both in the quality of the music they provide and the size of the audience they attract. At their last concert the Catterall String Quartet filled the hall and a most entrancing 40 minutes of pure music filled the audience with delight. A little one-movement quartet of Frank Bridge called "Cherry Ripe" had to be repeated. Most daintily reminiscent of Herrick and Campion was the lightness and grace of this little work, though the melody upon which it was built was only due to Horn's somewhat prosaic setting of Herrick's lyric. It was the treatment of the melody that brought back the elusive Elizabethan charm. The program opened with Beethoven in A. opus 15, and closed with Hugo Wolf's "Italian Serenade," a most bright, enjoyable, and engaging program for a midday concert and one which sent the audience away cheered and helped.

## CHARLES HACKETT

## On His Work in Opera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"We have heard him in 'Tosca' interpret with good taste that lurid aria, 'E lucevan le stelle,'" wrote a South American reviewer four years ago concerning Charles Hackett, who, after having enjoyed the commendation of the audiences of La Scala Opera House in Milan, Italy, was seeking the praise of the people who support the opera season at the Colon Theater in Buenos Aires, Argentina. And in another discussion the critic remarked that the American tenor sang this famous aria of Puccini's "without exaggerated sobbing, whereby he won an especial manifestation of approval from the house." Commenting on him as the Count of Almaviva in "The Barber of Seville," the Argentine Journalist noted how his singing of the serenade in the first act brought a spontaneous outburst of applause from the listeners. And in the same vein the notices ran when Mr. Hackett took part in a revival of "The Dream of Alma," by the Argentine composer, Carlos Lopez Buchardo; and again when he appeared in an old-school work like "Mignon"; and likewise when, three years ago, in the winter of 1918, or what in the northern hemisphere was the summer of 1918, he participated in representations of "Faust" and other operas in the Colon repertory.

"Mr. Hackett has, as a singer, also the elusive quality called style," wrote a New York Journalist on February 1, 1919, having heard him in "The Barber of Seville" at the Metropolitan Opera House the night before, when he made the first disclosure of his powers as an opera artist in his native country. This reviewer might have set down something resembling what the Argentine newspaper man recorded, about the effect upon the public of the singing of the serenade in the opening act of Rossini's piece, if North American criticism were not detached, more than South American, from the currents of feeling that surge through an auditorium at high moments of a performance.

The tenor's singing, a favorable story at the beginning of his Metropolitan engagement, remained so to its conclusion a short time ago, when, at the time of the company's spring visit to Atlanta, Georgia, it was heard in the "Tosca" aria of South American acclaim, "E lucevan le stelle." He singing has lately been, indeed, one of the distinctions of the renowned musical institution where so many artists of all nationalities come and go every year. It would, no doubt, have received more attention from the New York press than it has, but that it has been little associated with new productions and has been employed in a rather small, even if important, group of pieces. Temporary revivals in which it has displayed itself in the course of the past three Metropolitan seasons are Gounod's "Mireille," brought out toward the close of 1918-19, and Rossini's "L'Italiana in Algeri," given in 1919-20. A permanent revival in which it has been the star, Massenet's "Manon," staged in 1919-20. Operas besides these in which it has invited remark are "The Barber of Seville" and "Tosca," already referred to, and "Traviata," "Rigoletto," "Bohème," and "Madam Butterfly."

If Mr. Hackett has exhibited his abilities as a vocal stylist in a comparatively narrow range of works during his sojourn in New York, that is not saying that his field of endeavor is a limited one. Talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who called on him one day at his apartment, he narrated some of the experiences he has gone through in the course of transforming himself from a mere American singer to an international opera artist. "I went to Italy," said he, "right in war time, when opportunity for a man from another country could hardly be called promising. However, I went to learn opera singing, and I struggled with the job until I mastered it, doing in two years what I should have expected to require 10 years. I spent the winters of 1916-17 and 1917-18, singing part of the time at La Scala Theater in Milan and part of the time at the Costanzi Theater in Rome. Between seasons I traveled with Mr. Mocchi's opera company to South America, and in that way I had won all the year around as a continuous singer and singing. The itinerary of the South American tours included about 100 days in Buenos Aires, Argentina; 15 days at Montevideo, Uruguay; 20 days at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and 25 days at San Paulo, Brazil. I sang everything from the lightest rôles to the heaviest. Among the things I had to do was to prepare the tenor rôle of Mozart's 'Don Giovanni' in eight days. How did I do it? Well, I had acquired a habit of study and a knack of learning things and retaining them. I simply applied my habit and my knack, and when the time for the representation came, I was ready. Then I prepared upon short notice the enormously difficult, though brilliantly dramatic, tenor rôle in the opera, 'Lo Schiavo,' by the Brazilian composer, Gomes. The work had lain neglected for years, ever since Tamagno's time, they said. When Mr. Mocchi made me as one of the performers, there was no escape, for we were 25 days from where another tenor such as he wanted could be secured. But I found great delight in the effort demanded of me. I got enough satisfaction out of singing the gorgeous aria, written after the Verdi manner, 'Quando nascevi tu,' to pay me for all my trouble. The soprano with whom I sang in the revival of 'Lo Schiavo,' they said, 'When Mr. Mocchi made me as one of the performers, there was no escape, for we were 25 days from where another tenor such as he wanted could be secured. But I found great delight in the effort demanded of me. I got enough satisfaction out of singing the gorgeous aria, written after the Verdi manner, 'Quando nascevi tu,' to pay me for all my trouble. The soprano with whom I sang in the revival of 'Lo Schiavo,' they said, 'When Mr. Mocchi made me as one of the performers, there was no escape, for we were 25 days from where another tenor such as he wanted could be secured. 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## THE HOME FORUM

## After Sunset in the Rockies

Quaintness everywhere;  
The lake, that but an hour since was  
lashed into a make-believe of ocean rage,  
Now lies beneath the eyes of heaven  
In calm  
Inscrutable peace, its twilight ecstasy  
Too pure for motion.

All around, the peaks  
That in full day spoke terribly of  
strength  
And storm and struggle and of victory.  
With nightfall put their battered  
armor off;  
Benignly they draw near, and kindly  
ness  
Is in their silence.

Darker it grows,  
And stars pierce through the infinite  
depths of sky;  
The colors fade and vanish, till the  
world,  
The silent lake, the cliffs and jagged  
peaks,  
The star-strewn vault above—all join  
together  
In blended darkness.

These self-same crags  
But now were resonant with Valkyrie  
shouts;  
The flames of battle played round  
each red peak.  
And through the air the cavalry of  
storm  
Drove their battalions, while the  
trumpet wind  
Sounded the charge.

Peace after turmoil,  
A peace as all-pervading as the dark,  
That purifies the heart of willfulness,  
And all the insignificance of care,  
Comes with the silence down the  
mountain-slopes,  
The gift of night.

—Henry Adams Bellows.

## Experience

Observation more than books, experience rather than persons, are the prime educators. Books aid us one has the wit to use them to advantage, persons most when seeming not to serve us. Experience converts us to ourselves when books fail us, and this oftentimes against our knowledge and consent. And it remains questionable how far our attainments further or hinder Nature's intentions, the art of education being still so complicated and incalculable a matter that, with the experience of past times to aid us, not a few of the most striking characters have been formed, untrammelled by the schools, under the more direct and potent influences of life and things, operating under the pressure of necessity and seeming accident.—A. Bronson Alcott.

## Joys of Spring

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is an article in Mrs. Eddy's "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 329) which has conquered for itself a place among the classics of the English language. It is entitled, "Voices of Spring." It would be difficult to find in the whole range of English literature so masterly a handling of nature in a figurative sense. There is humor in it, side by side with the most tender appreciation of the loveliness of the spring season. There is local color, but of such a type that it brings a universal response. There is what is often called "fine writing" in this article, but it is of the unconscious kind, urged forward by the subject itself and in keeping with the best literary taste. Mrs. Eddy shows an accurate observation of spring's notes and moods which the most exacting school of nature writers must commend. Yet her "Voices of Spring" are tuned to higher things than the mere glorification of material refreshment, of the return of the vernal awakening, the flowing of the sap, or the budding of the leaves of matter. The marvel of Mrs. Eddy's writings is that she uses the symbolism of nature as a means to a spiritual end. Spring is the return of spiritual hope and vigor after the cold, hard, and dormant experiences of sorrow, sin and sickness; it means the unfolding of new thoughts, breaking through the bonds of ingrained tradition and flowering into the brightness and sparkle of noble fruition. Above all, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science knows how to lift the veil of nature and to reveal the realities behind the veil, to point to the truth of being.

A man is a thinking being and his experiences are essentially mental. It rests with him whether these experiences shall be of the mind mortal or of the Mind divine. Spring may be to him more than merely the season of the year when plants begin to grow and birds build their nests. Spring may come to him on any day of the calendar year. It may be for him a recurring practical acquaintance with spiritual resilience, after overcoming the oppression and depression of evil. It may mean to him spiritual elasticity, the leap and bound of joyful perception, when a saving joy suddenly emerges out of seeming chaos. By derivation the word spring has also acquired the meaning of a source of flowing water, a fountain, hence the cause, origin, or motive of anything. Spiritually interpreted, the word spring can, therefore, lead thought to Principle, to God, the source of all good.

Jesus in his talks and walks constantly used the phenomena of nature to enforce his teachings. His stories seized upon the nature objects of Palestine with which to illustrate to a generation, uninstructed in metaphysical reasoning, the truth to which he came to act as witness. The fig trees, the olive trees, the birds of the air, the thorns by the wayside, the flowers of the field were all made to serve the purposes of his spiritual teaching, and to point a moral in practical religion. Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health handles the prevalent notions of catarrh, colds, and coughs, as false beliefs by recourse to illustrations taken from spring. She writes on page 220: "The violet lifts her blue eye to greet the early spring. The leaves clap their hands as nature's untired worshippers. The snowbird sings and soars amid the blasts; he has no catarrh from west feet, and procures a summer residence with more ease than a nabob. The atmosphere of the earth, kinder than the atmosphere of mortal mind, leaves catarrh to the latter. Colds, coughs, and contagion are engendered solely by human theories."

In the world, springtide has its many waves of climatic changes, but whatever the variety, spring arrives in due course, and the burst of song from nature's choir carols its advent throughout the world. The joy of spring is often abused by those who worry over the trifling things of life. Spring cleaning, for instance, is usually a proverbial worry to the housewife, so here is where the joy of Christian Science can play its part. Hall to that household which knows all the ways and means of keeping harmony in the spring. The power of Christian Science gives a new song to those who feel its healing, and if anyone doubts this, let that one attend a Christian Science service. Love for God and man brings forth such praises and the joy within bursts forth into the song which glorifies God. Through Christian Science the resurrection of Christ Jesus is understood and a flood of new life is experienced by those who sing the song of the Lamb, the purifying harmony of thinking and singing truth.

It is well at this season to neutralize, through a right apprehension of the true meaning of spring, that bitter sense of isolation which often comes to the spiritually-minded. The condition of the world today lends itself particularly to this evil suggestion.

Behold, "the dawning from on high bath visited us." The angels of light have mastered the so-called forces of darkness. Winter is past. The latter rains of the Holy Land have bedewed the earth and the tender grass of humility clothes the stony soil with love and gentleness. The air is vibrant with the song of many exalted thoughts singing of salvation and Christian Science healing. Discontent and discouragement have fled on the wings of the morning and are no more. We are not alone; God is beside us. His Christ comforts us.

There is a bounteous spiritual harvest. Let all individuals sweeten existence by living the life of Christ. Let those who hear the argument of isolation learn from the American robin, who makes a comfortable nest in the spring close to the habitation of human beings, offering a lesson of trusting confidence. Mrs. Eddy once sent a little poem as a "Spring Greeting" to her followers in every land. It is now to be found on page 241 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." It comes as a gentle benediction at this hour: "Beloved brethren all over our land and in every land, accept your Leader's Spring greeting, while

The bird of hope is singing  
A lightsome lay, a cooling call,  
And in her heart is beating  
A love for all—  
'Tis peace not power I seek.  
'Tis meet that man be meek."



"Old Mill Near Provins," an etching by Albert Worcester

## Provins an Ancient Castrum

After lengthy discussions, sometimes too embittered by local chauvinism, it is established today that Provins is not the Agendum of Caesar, an honor which the city of Sens can claim with more right, it seems. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that a simple Gallo-Roman castrum had preceded the upper city [Provins] for many years. Recovered by Probus in 271, this castrum fell into the hands of the Franks as the result of the victory of Clovis over Syagrius in 486. Then for many centuries silence fell again around the little city, which did not enter definitely into important history until Charlemagne.

Provins is divided into two parts, the upper city and the lower city. The upper city, which is much older, occupies a height elevated forty meters above the other. 'It is here that the early castrum provinsense was established, here, where the topography favored the retrenchment of the accounts and quite naturally it is here that the ramparts were of the greatest importance and are in the best state of preservation. The construction of the fortification began in the twelfth century but was most actively pushed forward from the year 1230 on. In many points the fort was also repaired and changed by the English.—Troyes and Provins," by Lucien Morel-Payen.

## The Joys of the Book Hunter

In book-hunting the nature of the quarry varies with the taste of the collector. One man is for bibles, another for ballads. Some pursue plays, others look for play bills. "He was not," says Mr. Hill Burton, speaking of Kirkpatrick Sharpe, "he was not a black-letter man, or a tall copyist, or an uncut man, or a rough-edge man, or an early-English dramatist, or an Elizabethan, or a broadside, or a pasquinade, or an old brown-calf man, or a Grangerite, or a tawny morocotte, or a gift topper, or a marbled insider, or an 'editio princeps' man." These nicknames briefly dispose into categories a good many species of collectors. But there are plenty of others. You may be a historical-bookings man, and hunt for books that were bound by the great artists of the past and belonged to illustrious collectors. Or you may be a Jametist, and try to gather up the volumes on which Jamet, the friend of Louis Racine, scribbled his cynical "Marginalia." Or you may covet the earliest editions of modern poets—Shelley, Keats, or Tennyson, or even Ebenezer Jones. Or the object of your desires may be the books of the French romanticists, who flourished so freely in 1830. Or being a person of large fortune and landed estate, you may collect country histories. Again, your heart may be set on the books illustrated by Elsen, Cochlin,

and Gravelot, or Stothard and Blake in the last century. Or you may be so old-fashioned as to care for Aldine classics, and for the books of the Giunta press. In fact, as many as are the species of rare and beautiful books, so many are the species of collectors. There is one sort of men, modest but not unwise in their generations, who buy up the pretty books published in very limited editions by French booksellers, like MM. Lemercier and Jousant. Already their reprints of Rochefoucauld's first edition, of Beaumarchais, of La Fontaine, of the lyrics attributed to Molière, and other volumes, are exhausted, and fetch high prices in the market. By a singular caprice, the little volume of Mr. Thackeray's miscellaneous writings, in yellow paper wrappers (when they are first editions), have become objects of desire, and their old modest price is increased twenty fold. It is not always easy to account for these

## Tom Pinch on the Box Seat

When the coach came round at last, with "London" blazoned in letters of gold upon the boot, it gave Tom such a turn that he was half disposed to turn away. . . . And really it might have confused a less modest man than Tom to find himself sitting next that coachman, for of all the swells that ever flourished a whip, professionally, he might have been elected Emperor. He didn't handle his gloves like another man, but put them on—even when he was standing on the pavement, quite detached from the coach—as if the four grays were, somehow or other, at the end of the fingers. It was the same with his hat. He did things with his hat which nothing but an unlimited knowledge of horses and the wildest

sheds out its perfume on the night. Away with four fresh horses from the Bald-faced Stag,—and the last team, with traces hanging loose, so roaming off toward the pond, until observed and shouted after by a dozen throats, while volunteering boys pursue them. Now, with a clattering of hoofs and striking out of fiery sparks, across the old stone bridge, and down again into the shadowy road, and through the open gate, and far away, away, into the world. Yoho!

See the bright moon! Higher up before we know it: making the lake reflect the objects on its breast like water. Hedges, trees, low cottages, church steeples, blighted stumps, and flourishing young slips, have all grown vain upon the sudden, and mean to contemplate their own fair images till morning. The poplars rustle, that their quivering leaves may see themselves upon the ground. Not so the yak; trembling does not become him;

ture and meaning of originality, and of all wherein it consists. Originality in expression does not depend on invention of new words nor originality in poetry or invention of new measures; nor, in painting, on invention of new colors, or new modes of using them. The chords of music, the harmonies of color, the general principles of the arrangement of sculptural masses, have been determined long ago, and, in all probability, cannot be added to any more than they can be altered. Granting that they may be, such additions or alterations are much more the work of time and of multitudes than of individual inventors. We may have one Van Wyck, who will be known as the introducer of a new style once in ten centuries, but he himself will trace his invention to some accidental by-play or pursuit; and the use of that invention will depend altogether on the popular necessities or instincts of the period. Originality depends on nothing of the kind. A man who has the gift, will take up any style that is going, the style of his day, and will work in that, and be great in that, and make everything that he does in it look as fresh as if every thought of it had just come down from heaven. I do not say that he will not take liberties with his materials, or with his rules; I do not say that strange changes will not sometimes be wrought by his efforts, or his fancies, in both. But those changes will be instructive, natural, facile, though sometimes marvellous; they will never be sought after as things necessary to his dignity or to his independence; and those liberties will be like the liberties that a great speaker takes with the language, not a defiance of its rules for the sake of singularity; but inevitable, uncalculated, and brilliant consequences of an effort to express what the language, without such infraction, could not. "Seven Lamps of Architecture," John Ruskin.

## The Mountain River Surges

Through the rose-red chasms and the

Of granite and porphyry.  
The mountain river surges  
And battles down to the sea.

And a giant might shoot with an  
arrow,  
Mile upon mile though it be,  
Through the cloven mountain, the  
narrow  
Sheer portal out to the sea.  
The sea shines purple and blue,  
Save where a sanguine hue  
Melts in it under the shapes  
Of the bare fantastic capes,  
Colored like Autumn eaves,  
Or a rose's inner leaves.

—Margaret L. Woods.

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## Ruskin Discourses of Originality

A day never passes without our hearing our English architects called upon to be original, and to invent a new style: about as sensible and necessary an exhortation as to ask of a man who has never had rags enough on his back to keep out cold, to invent a new mode of cutting a coat. Give him a whole coat first, and let him concern himself about the fashion of it afterwards. We want no new style of architecture. Who wants a new style of painting or sculpture? But we want some style. It is of marvellously little importance, if we have a code of laws—and they be good laws, whether they be new or old, foreign or native, Roman or Saxon, or Norman, or English laws. But it is of considerable importance that we should have a code of laws of one kind or another, and that code accepted and enforced from one side of the island to another, and not one law made ground of judgment at York and another in Exeter. And in like manner it does not matter one marble splinter whether we have an old or new architecture, but it matters everything whether we have an architecture truly so called or not; that is, whether an architecture whose laws might be taught at our schools from Cornwall to Northumberland, as we teach English spelling and English grammar, or an architecture which is to be invented fresh every time we build a workhouse or a parish school. There seems to me to be a wonderful misunderstanding among the majority of architects at the present day as to the very nature

## Dante

Who, mid the grasses of the field

That spring beneath our careless

First found the shining stems that

yield

The grains of life-sustaining wheat:

Who first, upon the furrowed land,

Strewed the bright-grains to sprout,

And grow.

And ripen for the reaper's hand—

We know not, and we cannot know.

But well we know the hand that

brought

And scattered, far as sight can reach,

The seeds of free and living thought

On the broad field of modern speech.

Mid the white hills that round us lie,

We cherish that Great Sower's fame,

And, as we pile the sheaves on high,

With awe we utter Dante's name.

—William Cullen Bryant.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Disarmament

IF THE present is not a good moment to disarm, it is certain that that moment cannot be looked for earlier than the Greek kalends. The world has just seen the close of the most colossal war that has ever been fought, and the peace ensuing is a peace quite as much of exhaustion as of anything else. The German fleet is at the bottom of British waters; the German military machine has been broken in pieces. The United States, which has emerged from the struggle economically the soundest nation in the world, has for its debtors the war-torn nations of Europe which, if they were ruled by Mars himself, could not embark upon another struggle. These European nations are employed, today, not so much in building fleets and in drilling armies, as in trying to balance budgets which would have crushed the indomitable spirit of Mr. Micawber. In the Far East, Japan is in no condition to recommence hostilities. If she showed any signs, she would certainly align three of the four British dominions on the side of the Republic of the United States. And yet the world is told that now is not the time to discuss the cutting down of armaments.

Every nation in the world is taxed practically to its limit. And what are these taxes mostly for, except to pay for past wars and to prepare for coming wars? The appropriations of the United States are the most amazing revelations of this that perhaps the world has ever seen. The United States is not a military nation, it has never engaged in the armament race, or troubled itself particularly as to how many ships the United Kingdom possessed, or how many men France or Germany could call to the colors. Yet of its appropriations, no less than 93 per cent are for past and present wars, leaving 7 per cent for its civil department, its public works, and its education. Out of the colossal total of \$5,686,005,706, one per cent alone is devoted to the most important responsibility laid upon any government, the responsibility of education. In other countries the tale is very much the same. But how does any person imagine that when 1 per cent of a nation's revenue is expended on education, and 93 per cent on wars, the people are to be educated into understanding what war really means?

Now, what war once meant was the power to steal your neighbor's country, and put iron shackles round the necks of your neighbor's people, and lead them into slavery down some Via Sacra, in a national triumph. Those were the days when governments were more primitive than they now are. Now governments show comparatively little anxiety to obtain territory, they are none of them particularly anxious to accept mandates, their ideals are more subtle, but nevertheless they are directed to the same old ends, though they may be stated in terms of the absorption of markets rather than of earth, and the imposition of an industrial serfdom in the place of slavery. The Romans took the young men and the women of the conquered nations and brought them home for the value of their labor. That was an object lesson every human being could understand. Today the chains of industrial slavery are so subtly hidden that not even the hands which fasten them are aware of it all the time. Yet how does anybody suppose that the appalling taxes levied on certain European nations before the war, in order to sustain the race for armaments, were extracted except by working for incredible hours at incredibly low wages. And the bait held before the eyes of these workers was a promised land of cheap raw materials and a river of war indemnities, compared to which the tribute of Africa or the gold pools of Spandau were as nothing.

All this is so well known to be the case that the world is getting suspicious of trade wars. To be a creditor nation is to have your fingers in everybody's pie, with corresponding opportunities of getting into trouble with everybody. Every creditor nation which has ever existed has learned this lesson. One day your debtors default, and your bondholders raise a cry for strong measures. Another, some heedless savages raid your factories, and a punitive expedition becomes a necessity. On yet another, there is a dispute about some concessions, and the flag is immediately invoked on behalf of the concessionaires. You are not exactly at war in the sense that Frederick or Napoleon understood war, but you are never exactly at peace. And all the time the bondholders, the factors, and the concessionaires, are pleading for a strong army and navy, and patriotically explaining how trade follows the flag. Take the British experiences in Egypt or in the Northwest Provinces; inquire what has happened to France in Algeria and Indo-China; trace the story of Italy in Eritrea and Somaliland, and of Spain in Cuba and the Riff, and the penalties of the white man's burden will become immediately apparent to you. For the white man, to be fair to him, has a burden, and bears it manfully. It was not all lust of conquest that drove Russia from Moscow eastward to the Pacific, northward to the White Sea, and southward to the Caspian. If the white man were always white, his burden would be lighter than it is, but there are occasions, all too frequently, when his complexion, to say the very least of it, is that of "the shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun."

This being so, no minister of finance, in the twentieth century of the Christian era, should regard his war expenditure with less care than that with which Frederick of Prussia was wont to scrutinize every thaler of his budget. Every unnecessary dollar, franc, mark, or shilling, is in the nature of a crime against society. Therefore, disarmament should be carried to the last point conceivable with national safety. The difficulty, of course, is to define national safety. But national safety can at least be defined in terms of agreement with your neighbors. It is not proposed that one nation should stop building ships while all the other nations go on, or that one nation should cease recruiting, while the other nations call every available man to the colors. What is proposed is that the nations should settle in council the

smallest national forces consonant with sound police protection, and then should undertake a reduction of armaments in proportion to those already existing. A country like the United Kingdom, for instance, whose life is dependent upon its food supplies, necessarily requires a larger fleet than Germany or Russia. On the other hand, so long as the seas serve her as a moat, she does not require as great an army as either Germany or Russia, though these, with their frontiers grinding against one another, and against those of other great powers, certainly need a larger army than Italy with its comparatively short frontier already fortified by the Alps. The United States, with the Atlantic and the Pacific for moats, and with little to fear along the lines of the Rio Grande or the St. Lawrence, can easily make her armaments proportionate to those of the other great powers. And when this has been done, by all the powers, one of the greatest dangers to peace will have ceased to be, the existence of enormously powerful forces in the hands of men trained to use them.

### Mr. Spreckels' View of a Tariff

THERE never has been much doubt, since the Republican legislative program was first outlined, after the announcement of the result of the November elections in the United States, that some comprehensive measure embracing the party's protective tariff theory would eventually be enacted. But there has been hope that no hasty or ill-advised action along this line would be taken. Wise counsel within the party in Washington, and no less wise advice tendered by party adherents outside the capital, have cautioned those to whom has been committed the authority to act to move with deliberation. Even among old-line Republicans, party leaders grown cautious in the service of prosperous constituencies, the tendency has been to depart somewhat from the traditions which taught the doctrine of protection as the panacea of all industrial, if not even of all social, unrest. But there has appeared to exist an impatient and restive determination, on the part of a few leaders in both branches of Congress, to begin the reconstruction of the failed mechanism, so sadly dilapidated, after eight years of Democratic rule. It is not entirely clear that this undertaking on the part of the Republican leaders is in fulfillment of any pre-election pledge made to the people, or that any popular demand has been made that an immediate return be provided to the program of exclusiveness in trade which was once prescribed as the only genuine safeguard for so-called infant industries. It has been insisted, even, that there are no longer any infant industries in America. This may not be strictly true, but it is true, it is claimed, that the demand for the reenactment of protective tariff legislation does not come from those industries which, by a liberal stretch of the imagination, might be classed as infant industries. On the other hand, it is claimed that it does come from the established and powerful institutions which have grown wealthy under the operation of a protective tariff, and which hope to add to their power and riches under a continuance of that policy.

It was pleaded in behalf of the so-called emergency tariff bill that it was designed to benefit the agriculturists. It is true that the specific import duties imposed or increased are, for the most part, upon products of the farm, the orchard, the range, or the plantation. Included among these are wheat, corn, beans, peanuts, potatoes, rice, cattle, sheep, long-staple cotton, cotton manufactures, wool and wool manufactures, sugar, milk, butter, cheese, some fruits, including apples, lemons, cherries, and olives, olive oil, as well as coconut and cottonseed oil, peanut oil, and onions. Now if the result of the enactment of this measure was, in fact, to encourage and stabilize the production of the commodities named, perhaps the unavoidable added cost which the consumer will have to pay would not be regarded entirely as a burden. But there has been a suspicion that it is not the producers who are to be benefited. Even so astute an observer as Mr. Claus A. Spreckels, president of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, shares this doubt. In a recent open letter to members of both houses of Congress, Mr. Spreckels sought to make it plain that the legislation would aid the profiteers and hoarders, and not the producers. It has not been claimed, so far as is known, that the consumer may hope for any benefit, or even consideration. It is pointed out that the speculators and profiteers, many of whom made vast fortunes during and immediately after the war, were caught with large stocks, particularly of sugar and wool, when the reactionary wave overwhelmed them. Mr. Spreckels says these are the ones who hope to benefit by the protective tariff. He insists that it is unjust for Congress to impose duties which will raise the prices of all kinds of food products and wearing apparel. His advice is that the period of liquidation be allowed to run its course, for out of it, he is confident, will come a sane and impartial readjustment, in which losses and gains will be proportionately shared.

So much for the specific provisions of the act, which, on their face, seem to be designed to appeal to the agriculturist, in whose behalf it is stated that the legislation is enacted. But beyond this the effects of the measure appear to be far-reaching and important. There have been incorporated in the bill, as passed by both Senate and House, what is known as the anti-dumping provision, designed to prevent the importation into the United States of those commodities of which there is a surplus on hand. By the terms of the bill authority is vested in the Treasury to add such compensatory duties to manufactured articles of foreign origin as will bring their cost at least up to the level of the American market price, whatever that price may be. Another provision is that which aims at fixing an American valuation as the basis for tariff duties. Briefly, it is sought to equalize exchange rates, making the basis of imposts the value of the imported article in American money, and not its value based upon the currency of the country of origin. The effect of this provision, it has been insisted, will be effectively to bar from American ports of entry most of the normal importations from European producing countries. That, it would appear, is the real kernel in the tariff nut. Under existing conditions the somewhat

harmless appearing emergency tariff act, designed ostensibly for the protection of the farmers, is, in effect, a formidable protective law which will, in its operation, permit the profiteers and speculators in the United States to increase, almost at will, the prices which the unprotected consumer will be forced to pay.

### Germany and Spain

TO THOSE who studied the activities of Germany in Spain, during the war, it was all evident that they were designed quite as much to secure the position of Germany in that country, after the war, as to secure Spain's benevolent neutrality and the utmost difficulties for the Allies whilst the war was in progress. It is true that, in the last days of the great struggle, Germany overreached herself in Spain, as she did everywhere else. The sinking of Spanish ships by German submarines and the open plotting of the German Ambassador, the Prince de Ratibor, forced Madrid to adopt an attitude toward Berlin of at least theoretical displeasure. The Prince de Ratibor was recalled, at the instance of the Spanish Government, and when, on the conclusion of the armistice, the whole country was suddenly swept by a wave of feeling in favor of the Allies it looked, for a time, to those viewing the matter superficially, that Germany's standing in Spain was seriously impaired.

As a matter of fact, it was not impaired in the least. The Prince de Ratibor left behind him a wonderful organization, which was not in any way affected by his departure. Within a few weeks of the signing of the armistice, dispatches from Madrid began to tell of the extraordinary activity of the Germans in the country, how new German societies were being heard of on all hands, how the word was going round, through the press, and reaching the public in a thousand different ways, that Germany's defeat was by no means as thorough as the Allies believed, that with her remarkable energy, resource, and love of country, her recovery would be rapid, and that before long she would be asserting herself, once again, as a great commercial power.

Well, since that time, matters have not moved forward in Spain so rapidly as Germany would have desired. Yet, during the past two and a half years, the Germans have made more headway in Spain than in any other country. Germany, in fact, is finding in Spain just what she planned and arranged to find, a fulcrum for her industrial lever. Not only are German goods in all the shop windows of the great towns, but German manufacturers are outbidding all comers for Spanish custom. So flourishing, indeed, is German trade in Spain that a well-known German newspaper has begun to publish a series of weekly supplements in the Spanish language, the object being, according to a statement by the paper's representative in Madrid, to afford widespread information as to the "economic manufacturing and productive state of Germany, and to maintain by this means a positive and constant bond between that producing country and the Spanish nation, particularly so that by this means the Germany that works may be known in all directions."

Germany, moreover, is not neglecting the more subtle means of propaganda. Only quite recently a company composed of some of the most famous opera singers in Berlin visited Madrid and presented a series of Wagner's operas at the Teatro Real. The performances aroused the greatest enthusiasm, and were widely heralded throughout the country, the point not being lost sight of that Spain was the first country since the beginning of the war to be thus honored. The opera company was immediately followed by a dramatic company, and so it goes on. It is all, of course, perfectly legitimate, but, in so far as German policy in Spain may be taken to foreshadow German policy elsewhere, the position of Hispano-German affairs will reward attention.

### Composition Since the War

OF ALL national groups of composers, the group that perhaps exhibits the liveliest after-the-war reawakening is the Italian. Not only does it refuse to share in the torpidity and indifference with which the art of tone in most countries tends to become afflicted, but it even evinces a determination to experiment with unfamiliar forms and to assert itself by means that for some time have been regarded as non-Italian. The freshness of outlook, indeed, which it persists in taking may be considered its most noteworthy trait. For the modern Italian composer seems fain, temporarily at least, to lay aside opera, which throughout the nineteenth century was the chief musical glory of his land. At the same time, he plainly shows a desire to cultivate orchestral music, the development of which his predecessors were willing to leave to the Germans and the French; also to attempt piano music, an historic, if neglected, right to the pursuit of which he inherits from the days of Domenico Scarlatti; and furthermore to try his knack at chamber music, a long-unclaimed title to which he derives from the period of the great violin-makers of Cremona.

One reason why the Italians are writing music so zealously may be that they have more gladness to express than others who took part in the conflict of 1914-18, another may be that they have more whereof they can rejoice righteously than either their late associates or their late opponents, and a third may be that they are keener to utter their feelings, when in happy mood, than the rest of the world. Moreover, in resuming lines of musical activity which their ancestors took up for a time and then dropped, they may be acting in response to a notion, commonly entertained in their peninsula, which Senator Ernesto Arton, talking lately before a gathering of economists at the Volentini Palace at Rome, formulated in the words: "We ought to return to the ways of our fathers of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa and become merchants and mariners." But however that may all be, a half-dozen composers of the modern Italian school, comprising A. Casella, F. de Guarnieri, A. Gasco, G. Castelnuovo Tedesco, and G. Bonnard, lately gave a concert at the Royal Philharmonic Academy of Rome, presenting a program of novelties, some of which may be expected to find their way ultimately into the international repertory.

The new works included piano pieces and a trio for

violin, violoncello and piano, by Casella; a sonata for violin and piano, by de Guarnieri; a descriptive piece, "Mary Magdalen," for violin and piano by Gasco; and a poem "Endimione," for soprano, chorus, and orchestra, by Castelnuovo Tedesco. According to observations of reviewers, these proved variously meritorious in performance, some bearing real marks of style, others mere streaks of manner; one piece, the de Guarnieri sonata, being excellent in technique but wanting in originality of idea; another, the Gasco "Mary Magdalen" study for piano and violin, being remarkably clear in structure and true to the story it aims to narrate as well as to the character it seeks to portray. All told, in the opinion of a certain critic whose comments seem to have the ring of impartiality, they "encourage the highest hopes for the future of our art."

The modern composers gave their concert at the Philharmonic Academy in the course of the very week when Arturo Toscanini, having returned to Italy from his tour of the United States and Canada with La Scala Orchestra, was giving concerts at the Costanzi Theater. Upon his arrival at home he was hailed in the Roman press as a sort of musical ambassador of the Italian nation, who had served his country with the highest distinction abroad and who had come back to receive the grateful homage of his fellow-citizens. But, notwithstanding his recognized abilities at interpreting the works of German composers from Beethoven to Strauss, those of French composers from Berlioz to Dukas, and likewise those of Italian composers from Rossini to Puccini-Mangiagalli, he and the professors who constitute the membership of La Scala Orchestra performed before thin audiences. The explanation given for the hesitancy of the public to indicate their approval of the Milanese conductor by purchasing tickets for his concerts, was that his prices were prohibitive. So whereas the Roman journals one day carried a long account of Mr. Toscanini's American tour, including a paragraph about Kansas City, Missouri, where his listeners numbered 12,000 persons, on succeeding days they carried comparatively brief notices of the meetings at the Costanzi, the auditorium of which, in the polite words of one recorder, "was not filled."

Things are happening fast, it appears, then, in Italian music. New composers and new types of composition are coming on, and works which before the war were thought of as fixed in favor and as sure of paying applause, when brilliantly presented, are being neglected, while the virtuoso and showman type of artist has begun to receive perfunctory instead of practical acclaim.

### Editorial Notes

THAT surely was a very precious episode in the British House of Commons, a short time ago, when Colonel Gretton, Member for Burton-on-Trent, moved the second reading of a new licensing bill designed to double the hours during which public houses might be open, and to remove the ban on children. Colonel Gretton, whose name is on every beer bottle sent out by the huge brewery of which he is chairman, declared that the bill was not a trade bill, that it was, indeed, in some respects, contrary to the desires of the trade. Its great and outstanding purpose, he insisted, was "the better service and convenience of the public."

"I weep for you," the Walrus said;  
"I deeply sympathize."  
With sobs and tears he sorted out  
Those of the largest size,  
Holding his pocket-handkerchief  
Before his streaming eyes.

The association is irresistible.

A good deal of talk has been occasioned in Holland by the election of a notorious tramp and beggar to the communal council of Amsterdam. On the very day of his election he had forfeited his franchise, and from this altogether anomalous situation sprang the necessity for the rapid introduction of a bill making it illegal for disenfranchised persons to hold public office. That such insult should be offered to the dignity of Amsterdam's council is due to the desire on the part of the city's harum-scarums to protest against compulsory voting. There were other reasons not so defensible, and there was also the great love of a joke on the part of irresponsible elements. That the plotters were irresponsible may be denied, but that they were certainly the oddest assortment of ragtag and bobtail will be admitted, since they numbered "Bolsheviks," paupers, dadaists, and reactionaries in their ranks. Amsterdam is certainly indignant at the affront, but it is hard to believe that she is not also a little amused.

The fact that the coal strike is making people cast about for other methods of keeping their works going, is shown in the announcement of Messrs. Ballantyne, a Scottish firm of woolen manufacturers, that, having harnessed the Tweed, they are now in a happy state of independence of coal, their two mills being driven by the electricity developed. This is the very stimulus which will induce others to follow their example, and once more the lesson will have been taught that nothing is indispensable.

Now that the patronage of correspondence schools has become so great that 40,000 people are reported to be "going to college" by mail in thirteen of the American universities, one may look for marked changes in the social status of many individuals. It would appear that whoever lives where the mail goes is a potential college man, and in due time may be taught nearly everything in the curriculum of his alma mater, even to the college yell. Indeed, postage stamps may one day become a major item of expense in a higher education.

It is somehow natural to hope that the request of the Governor of Hawaii for authority to import labor will bring the requisite helping hands. Not only would one regret the necessity of a reduction in the island areas producing sugar and pineapples, which is officially declared to be threatened by the shortage of workers, but one thinks of the attractions of that sunny, showery, flowery archipelago, and of the pleasure of many who would thus be enabled to enjoy them.